





## MIND OVER MATTER

By DON MARK LEMON

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"Why don't you go to the dentist and have the tooth attended to?" John Fisher held his hand to his mouth and groaned.

"That's just like a man!" exclaimed John Fisher's mother-in-law. "Rather have the toothache than go to the dentist."

Still John Fisher said nothing. When one has a bad case of toothache even talk isn't cheap.

"Pooh! don't make such a long face about it. Besides, a toothache is all in the mind."

John Fisher glared. "All in the mind," reaffirmed the lady, calmly and exasperatingly.

John Fisher arose to his feet. "Madam," he demanded, "do you mean to stand there and tell me that this raging toothache is all in my mind?"

"I do."

"And that if I only imagined it didn't hurt, it wouldn't hurt?"

"Exactly."

This was adding contempt to insult, and John Fisher said as much. "Now, now, keep your temper, John!" cautioned the lady. "You know very well that if you hadn't any mind at all you couldn't be conscious of having the toothache. So if you will but withdraw your mind from the pain, it will be the same thing. You will be unconscious of it."

John Fisher sat down in disgust. "I'll tell you what I will do," continued the resourceful mother-in-law. "If you will go with me to the dentist and have that tooth attended to I will have two of mine pulled and the nerves killed in four others. I should have had them attended to before this."

John Fisher looked surprised, then ashamed. Had his mother-in-law the toothache? "And I won't take gas, either. I'll depend wholly on the power of mind over matter."

John Fisher reached for his hat. "Very well," he said; "it's a bargain."



"It isn't Very Pleasant, I know," remarked the Dentist.

He smiled grimly. Two hours or so on the tortuous dental chair would make his mother-in-law change her opinion about pain being all in the mind.

The lady also smiled, but her smile was all sweetness and guilelessness. The dentist lowered the dental chair to accommodate his patient's height, and, after spreading a nice fresh towel over John Fisher's shoulder, filled his mouth with a sheet of rubber to keep him quiet and began his several acts of torture.

With a screw-wedge device he pried John Fisher's decayed and aching eye-tooth from against its neighbor, screwing the wedge tighter and tighter; then, with a sharp, crooked pick he busied himself for awhile cutting and gouging into the aching tooth. This done, he sorted over his drills, calmly proceeded to sharpen the cruel-looking one that he could find, placed the same in the dental engine, put his foot to the power and began to bore for the nerve.

It was agony, and John Fisher's body grew cold and hot by turns, and he began to quiver in his chair and groan aloud.

"It isn't very pleasant, I know," remarked the dentist.

With a silver Joha Fisher looked crosswise into the attentive eyes of his mother-in-law.

"Now, John," said that lady, "remember that pain is all in the mind, and if you will only imagine it doesn't hurt—why, it won't."

"O-o-o-h!"

"What did I say? All in the mind?"

"O-o-o-h!"

"Remember! all in—"

"Oh!"

John Fisher had endured all that flesh and blood could bear. He brought up his hand and with one jerk tore the wedge from between his teeth and the rubber from his mouth.

"Mr. Fisher!" expostulated the dentist.

"Why, John!" exclaimed the mother-in-law. "Didn't you hear me saying that pain is all in the mind?"

John Fisher turned upon the lady. "Madam, while I am letting this tooth cool, just have those two teeth of yours yanked out."

"Why, certainly," Mrs. Meadowbrook seated herself in the dental chair.

John Fisher stood closely by. Now was his turn to advise, and he fairly smiled with vindictive pleasure. But not for long, for when the dentist had succeeded in breaking off one and crushing another of his patient's teeth in a futile attempt at extraction, that lady looked up with a beatific smile and remarked: "After all, pain is wholly in the mind. Don't you think so, doctor?"

"I am satisfied of that," said the dentist.

John Fisher's jaw fell mutely. The dentist now dug out the splinters of the two teeth he had broken off and proceeded to bore great cavities into four other teeth in the mouth of Mrs. Meadowbrook, that lady not uttering a single complaint the while, nor once so much as wincing, but throughout the operation hearing herself as easily as if at a play.

"I cannot give you any more time this morning," stated the dentist.

Mrs. Meadowbrook arose and smiled on her son-in-law. "Now, John, remember that physical pain is all in the mind, and if you will believe that your tooth doesn't hurt—why, as I said before, it won't."

Again John Fisher seated himself in the dental chair and again the surgeon began boring with that fine-pointed drill.

"Getting pretty near the nerve," remarked the latter, by way of information.

John Fisher made no reply, but, like the parrot that couldn't talk, he thought a great deal. Bracing himself in the chair, he sought to conceal his squirming from his argus-eyed mother-in-law, for, after the wonderful example of the power of mind over matter set by that lady, he was determined that his conduct should be above the reproach of a Spartan.

"All in the mind!" he thought. "Great jumping frog! What kind of a mind has she?"

Even the hour in the dental chair has its ending—"This, too, shall pass away!"—and at last John Fisher's tooth could have nothing more done for it for the time being, and he arose, quit the dentist's office and walked home with his mother-in-law.

Occasionally he would glance sideways at her out of admiring eyes. "What a mind that woman must have!" he thought.

He took her into a store and bought her an expensive hat and sunshade. "Nothing's too good for a woman like that!" was his secret reflection.

An hour later he got into dispute with a friend who maintained that the mind has no power whatever over physical pain.

"What!" cried John Fisher. "The mind has no power over pain! You don't know what you're talking about. You should have seen my mother-in-law at the dentist's this forenoon. Great Scott, you should have seen her! She had two teeth pulled and the nerves killed in four others, and she didn't take any gas, but just believed it didn't hurt, and—why, it didn't!"

"Are you speaking of Mrs. Meadowbrook?" inquired the friend.

"Yes, my mother-in-law."

The friend smiled. "But, I say, hasn't Mrs. Meadowbrook false teeth?"

"False teeth!"

"Why, yes, aren't all of her teeth false?"

John Fisher suddenly slapped his friend on the back and laughed loudly. "Ha! ha! I was just seeing if you would bite!"

Used Mud Telegraph Poles.

What a writer calls "the most original telegraph line in the world" once extended between the city of La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and the town of Oruro. In this part of Bolivia there are no growing trees and wood is so difficult to procure that even the ordinary household furniture of the natives is lavishly made, not of wood, but of dried mud, or adobe, as it is called. When the war broke out in 1880 between Chile and Bolivia this material was used to construct pillars to take the place of ordinary posts for supporting telegraph wire, with the addition of old bottles as insulators. These pillars were subsequently built on stone foundations and measured about five feet square at the base, with a height of about 15 feet. They were placed at intervals of about 300 feet, and thus held the wire at a height sufficient to clear the only animals of the country, the lama and donkey. The total length of the line was 156 miles and it rendered useful service for some ten years before being replaced by a wooden telegraph-pole line.

Perpetual Motion.

"Mrs. Bidad says that she talks in her sleep."

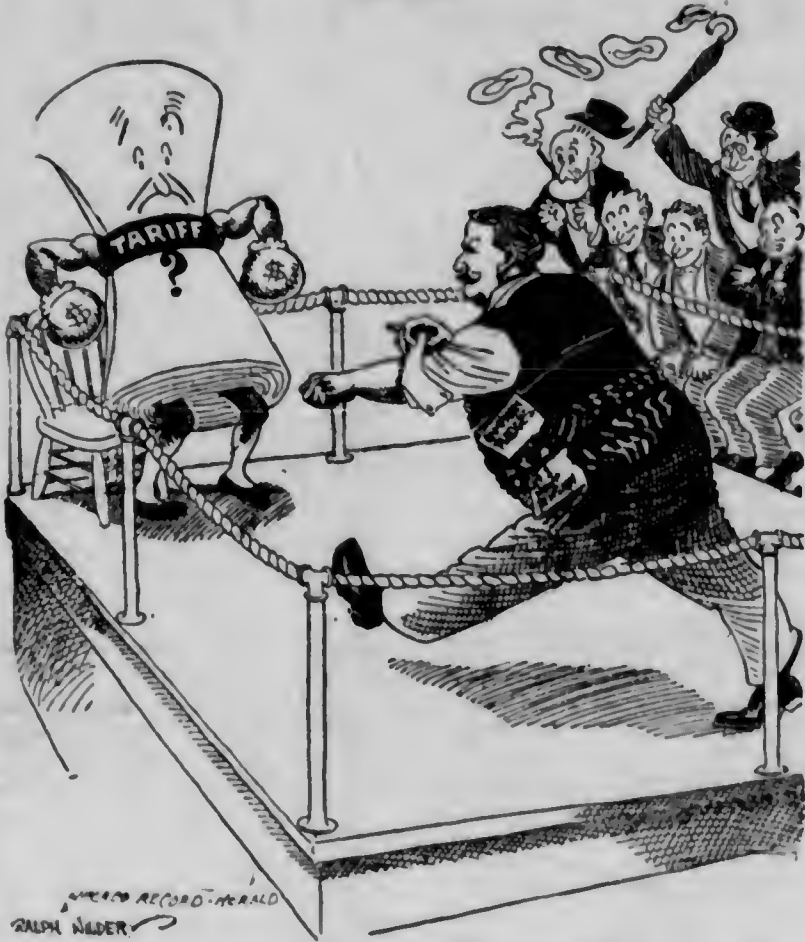
"That isn't the worst of it, either. She talks when she is awake."—Life.

A Fresh Tart.

Dyer—Well, I see Felling is on his feet again.

Fyer—Yes; he was obliged to sell his auto.—Life.

## THE NEW CHAMPION'S NEXT FIGHT.



## MAY WEAR PLATT'S TOGA

TALK OF ROOSEVELT'S ELECTION TO THE SENATE.

President Said to Have Intimated That He Would Accept If Taft Were in White House.

Washington.—President Roosevelt may be the successor of Senator Platt at the senate after he returns from his hunting trip in Africa.

Those who regard this as possible declare that they have assurance from the president himself that he would not be averse to the acceptance of the senatorial office under conditions as they will be after March 4. So far as is known he has not expressed himself on the subject recently, but he has said within a year that, with Mr. Taft as president, he would not feel the same hesitancy about entering the senate as he would feel with some one in the White House with whom his relations were not as intimate as they are with Mr. Taft.

His general attitude has been adverse to entering the senate because he has felt that as a member of that body he would be called upon to criticize his successor in the presidency, and this he would feel a delicacy about doing. He has said, however, that, knowing Mr. Taft as he does know him, and agreeing with him in all essentials as he does, he is confident that there would not be any occasion for rancorism. He has not gone to the extent at any time of indicating that he would desire the office even with Taft as president, but merely has said that with him in that position his chief reason for not desiring the senatorial position would disappear.

Even this much has not been said since there has been any certainty of Mr. Taft's entering the White House, but the president's outline of his attitude is now recalled as offering a possible solution of the senatorial entanglement in New York and as making an opening for the continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's public career.

It is even suggested that the absence of the president on his proposed African hunting expedition used not necessarily stand in the way of his election, but rather that such absence might relieve the situation of embarrassment to him in case his friends should desire to press his name.

## PHONE COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Receivers for Concern at Rock Island, Moline and Davenport.

Rock Island, Ill.—The Union Telephone & Telegraph Company, having a telephone system in Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., and capitalized at \$550,000, went into the hands of a receiver Thursday on an application filed by the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. H. H. Pratt, general manager of the company, and Leroy J. Wolfe of Davenport were named as joint receivers. The bill filed in the circuit court alleges that the company has not kept up interest on \$400,000 of bonds and has otherwise failed to meet its obligations. The chief officers are Harrisburg (Pa.) men, George B. Stucker of that city being president.

## Gives Up to Detroit Police.

Detroit, Mich.—A westerner giving the name of Robert Taylor surrendered himself at detective headquarters here Thursday, saying that he was wanted at Tahlequah, Okla., on the charge of killing Robert Ives.

## Foreign Missions to Get \$1,060,578.

St. Louis.—The general committee of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, at its session here Friday afternoon, began the work of itemizing the appropriations for the year 1909, after voting to appropriate a total of \$1,060,578.

## Kentucky Town Is in Danger.

Mayfield, Ky.—Miles of creek bottom lands near Hazen, north of here, are on fire and a large posse of citizens is fighting to keep the flames from entering that town.

## COSTA RICAN BOY A HERO.

Saves Fellow Students from Burning School Near Washington.

Washington.—Thrilling escapes and heroic work by a Costa Rican student, Ruben Herrera, marked a fire which early Friday burned to the ground the Illinois Electric school in North Takoma, a suburb of this city, at a loss of \$130,000, partially insured.

More than 150 students in the dormitories were awakened to find the building in flames, and escaped in their night clothes, many jumping from second-story windows, while others who were headed off by smoke and fire in the corridors slid down ropes to safety. That there was no fatality was miraculous.

Herrera distinguished himself for bravery by rushing through the burning building and arousing his fellow students, rescuing among others his roommate, Evan Mickle of Reading, Mich. Both young men, beaten back by the flames and smoke, made a spectacular descent down fire ropes that dangled from the cupola, six stories from the ground. Many students lost all their effects. Prof. S. T. Cole, one of the instructors, was badly burned.

## FREIGHT STEAMER IS SUNK.

Strikes Rock in East River and Goes to Bottom.

New York.—The freight steamer M. Whitney of the Metropolitan Steamship line was sunk Thursday night in the East river while on her way to Boston. The vessel, valued at \$500,000, is a total loss and it is not believed that any of her cargo, valued at \$300,000, can be recovered.

The steamer, in trying to avoid collision with a tow, collided with Steep Rock. A great hole was made below the water line. The rush of the water was so rapid that in less than a minute the fires were put out and nine stokers who were in the engine room had to flee for their lives.

An effort was made to beach the steamer, but this plan had to be abandoned. The crew escaped in their life boats. As they were rowing away the freighter went down in ten fatuous of water.

## SWINDLERS ARE SENTENCED.

Nicollet Creamery Company Men Convicted at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—James T. Mulhall was sentenced to 15 months at the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.; Edgar McConkey to one year and one day at Leavenworth, and Felix Nathanson to six months in the county jail by Judge Milton Purdy Friday.

After nearly six hours' deliberation, the federal jury Thursday night returned a verdict of guilty against the three men, charged with conspiracy to defraud by the use of the mails. Alleged fraudulent operation of the Nicollet Creamery Company in Minneapolis last fall was the specific charge in the indictment upon which the men were convicted. Farmers throughout the northwest are said to have lost heavily by shipping produce which was never paid for.

## Gets After Arkansas Railroads.

Little Rock, Ark.—The state railroad commission, on advice of the attorney general, Wednesday voted to issue an order to the railroads against their charging three-cent passenger rate. All the railroads are now charging this rate and heavy penalty suits will follow on the part of the state.

## Mills Long Closed to Reopen.

New Hartford, Conn.—It was stated here Friday that the cotton mills of the Mount Vernon and Woodbury cotton duck syndicate, located here, would be started again as soon as new machinery is installed. These mills were closed a decade ago.

## Many Women Hunters in New York.

Albany, N. Y.—Scores of women throughout the state have taken out applications for hunting licenses, according to reports made to the state forest and game commission.

## Round About the State

What Is Going On in Different Sections of Kentucky.

### QUARREL BETWEEN PARTNERS

Over An Employee Results in One Being Killed.

Louisville, Ky.—As the result of a quarrel concerning business matters, W. F. Hockersmith shot and killed S. C. Moore, a prominent Red Man of Louisville and a partner in the Kentucky Salvage Co. In the affray an employee named Frank Johnson figured prominently, Moore attacking Johnson, who had him arrested for it. Hockersmith defended the employee.

Matters reached a climax when Moore kicked Johnson out of the store and, harrising it, went up to Hockersmith's room. According to Hockersmith's story, Moore threatened his life and he shot him with a double-barreled gun which he intended to use on a hunting trip.

Moore is the man who gave out the charges that the National Lodge of Red Men had "graffed" \$1,500 from Kentucky in connection with the alleged building of the Log House here.

### KENTUCKY FEUD

And Eight Barrels of Election Whisky Result in Killing.

Lexington, Ky.—As a result of a feud war at Camp Junction, about 20 miles west of Jackson, Islow Allen, aged 20 years, was shot and killed; Alvin Garver, aged 22 years, was badly injured, and Clarence Sherman, who did the shooting, was shot in the head, but escaped to the mountains. Eight barrels of whisky shipped into town for election brought on the trouble, although family troubles of long standing played a prominent part.

### Judge Hargis' Will.

Jackson, Ky.—The will of Judge James Hargis was probated in the Breathitt county court. The witnesses are Floyd Day, now administrator for the Hargis estate, and Judge J. C. Back, the attorney who prepared it. The will is dated June 5, 1906, and by its provisions bequeathes all of the property of Judge Hargis of every kind to his widow, Beulah Hargis, the youthful slayer of his father, receiving nothing whatever from the Hargis estate.

### Bryan's Majority.

Frankfort, Ky.—The county board of election commissioners held their official canvass of the vote of Franklin county, which gave Bryan a majority of 1,601, the largest ever given in its history. J. Campbell Cantrell's majority over Hristow fell behind that of Bryan's over Taft. The canvass shows: Bryan, 3,233; Taft, 1,632; Cantrell, 3,162; Hristow, 1,680; Chaffin, 32; Deba, 9; Hlagon, 3; Watson, 1.

### Kentucky Towns Endangered.

Mayfield, Ky.—Miles of creek bottom near Hazen, north of here, are on fire. Every available man is fighting to keep the flames from entering that town, which has a population of more than 300 persons. The fire is only a short distance away, and the town is in grave danger. Fires are also sweeping over Clark river bottom, and the town of Kaler is in its pathway.

### Mountaineer Sentenced.

Covington, Ky.—Butler Mullen, mountaineer and moonshiner, of Floyd county, Ky., was sentenced to the penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., for three years by Judge Cochran. Mullen, with his brother, who is still at large, and another, who was killed in the raid, fired upon the officers. Mullen at first denied the allegations, but later on pleaded guilty.

### Reversal of Award of Damages.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals reversed the case of the Louisville Railway Co. vs. H. E. Buckner's administrator, and ordered a new trial, because the judge gave an erroneous instruction to the jury. Buckner was a street-sweeper in Louisville, and was run over and killed by a street car. Judgment for \$2,500 was awarded.

### Night Rider Suit Closes Suddenly.

Newport, Ky.—Attorneys for W. S. Henderson, suing John Jett and others in the federal court at Newport for \$15,000 damages claimed because of injuries to person, property and business, resulting from a night rider raid at Augusta, Ky., caused the action to be dismissed without prejudice before Judge Cochran.

### A Costly Spark.

Lexington, Ky.—Sparks from a locomotive ignited grass on the farm of John F. Price, on the Leestown road, and before men could beat out the flames with gunny sacks, 25 acres of grass on the Price farm and 15 acres on the farm of Z. T. Smiley had been burned over.

### Big Damage Suit Filed.

Lexington, Ky.—Suit was filed here against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. for \$25,000 damages because of the death of Ernest Bailey, who was run over by an engine here November 7, 1907.

### Crushed To Death.

Lexington, Ky.—While switching cars at the Loudon avenue power house D. H. Howlett, a motorman, 38, in the employ of the Lexington Railway Co., was crushed to death between a motor car and a freight car.

### ONE YEAR FOR SIX CENTS.

Mail Collector Heavily Sentenced By United States Judge.

Newport, Ky.—One year in jail was the sentence imposed upon former Mail Collector James Taylor, of Newport, by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran.

Taylor stole six cents from a mail box, which had been left in the receptacle by some person who did not have the stamps handy for his letters and who trusted the carrier to purchase the necessary stamps.

The statutory penalty for any offense against the postal regulations is very severe, and while Judge Cochran's sentence of a year in the Newport jail seems like a heavy dose, in reality it is light, as compared with what might have been imposed.

As it is, Taylor will have to serve 60 days in jail for each cent he stole from the mail box.

### OUTWITTED BY PATROLMAN,

Whose Vote He Contested, Challenger Slashed Him With a Knife.

Lexington, Ky.—Patrolman Adolph Meyers was attacked with a knife by J. Ira Bright, a ward politician, and was seriously wounded in the neck. Meyers is a native of Germany, who has been a resident of Lexington for more than a quarter of a century. Bright is a comparatively recent comer to this city. At the election Bright challenged Meyers' vote. The election officers, who knew Meyers, were satisfied to let him vote, but Bright persisted, and Meyers produced his papers. He then told Bright never to speak to him again.

Later Bright saw Meyers and brought up the election day affair. Meyers told him to go away, whereupon Bright slashed Meyers twice in the throat with a pocket knife. Bright was arrested.

### Woman's Plea.

Louisville, Ky.—Police Judge J. Wheeler McGee received a plea from Amy Whallen, arrested as a suspected felon, to release her that she might earn enough to buy winter clothing. She said that she was so thinly clad that she could not live through the winter and that her sentence would ordinarily end so late that she would be thrust out on to the streets in rags.

### Republicans Carry Ninth and Tenth.

Louisville, Ky.—Late returns from the state would indicate that the democratic majority in the Third district is not in excess of 500, while it appears that the Ninth is republican by 500 and the Tenth by 1,000. Ben Johnson's majority in the Fourth will not be as large as at first reported, and an estimate of 10,000 on the extra state is now conceded to the democrats.

### Democrats Carried Paducah.

Paducah, Ky.—The entire democratic municipal ticket won easily. The interest in this ticket centered in the offices of jailor and treasurer. The election of a democratic treasurer means a lawsuit to oust the present treasurer, John J. Dorlan, a republican. Defeat of the \$100,000 school bond issue probably means the closing of the schools by the first of the year.

### Governor To Entertain Justice Harlan.

Frankfort, Ky.—Justice John M. Harlan and wife, of Washington, D. C., will be the guests of Gov. and Mrs. William Thanksgiving, and for the first time since Gov. Willson became chief executive the mansion will be the scene of a social function. Justice Harlan and Gov. Willson were formerly law partners.

### Mr. Kehoe Lost.

Maysville, Ky.—Great interest was shown in the election in the Ninth Congressional district because of connection of James W. Kehoe, of this city, with the tobacco growers' movement in the state. Returns received show the re-election of J. B. Bennett, the republican candidate.

### Forests Ablaze.

Columbia, Ky.—A serious forest fire is raging 10 miles east of here in a section of Miller's field. The fire is sweeping everything before it and staves to the amount of several thousand raked in the woods will be burned unless flames are soon checked.

### To Secure Foreign Help For Farmers.

Lexington, Ky.—E. J. Green, state immigration clerk of Kentucky, under Commissioner of Agriculture Haskins, was here to open an office from which farmers throughout Kentucky will be supplied with male and female help from foreign countries.

### Fred C. Riddell Dies.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Fred C. Riddell, ex-confederate and widely known contractor, is dead at his home in this city. He was 73 years old and served as captain of Company D, Eighth Kentucky cavalry, under Gen. Morgan.

### Dwelling Burned.

Painville, Ky.—A house occupied by Mrs. Mary Lemaster, a widow, was burned. The loss is about \$1,000. This is the third fire that has visited here in the past month, five lives being lost in one.



# SOME SILO FACTS



TWO GREEN MOUNTAIN STAVE SILOS AT THE DAIRY FARM, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The silo may be made an ornament to any group of farm buildings. Its form is such that it may be made to add to the appearance of any style of construction. One or more conical silo roofs when viewed from a distance, or the full height of the curved walls at a closer range, gives a very pleasing effect when placed in a setting of rectangular buildings. This impression is entirely independent of the great value of silage as a feed and is pleasing to such a degree that a prospective purchaser, in making a close decision, would be influenced to a far greater extent than the original cost of the silo.

In our illustration is a view of the new dairy barn at Iowa State college showing two stave silos and the manner in which they add to the appearance of the adjoining buildings.

Of the silos reported by their owners or visited, 135 were located outside of the barn and 26 inside. Those located inside of a building were largely of a type not well adapted to be placed outside. These reports indicate that a location of the silo outside of all buildings meets with greater favor among those using silos. There are good reasons for this. First, the silo, with the exception of a few types, is of such a construction that it does not need the protection of a covered building. Second, it is not economical to place a silo in a building where it will occupy space which may be put to other use. Third, a silo located inside of a building is often unhandy to fill. The forage cannot be delivered to the cutter conveniently. Fourth, by locating a silo outside of the building and only connecting it thereto with a passage provided with doors, the objectionable odor of the silage may be kept out of the building. By arranging the silo so as to be connected to the feeding room with a feed way, it should be as convenient for feeding as when located in the building itself. A very common arrangement is to so locate the silo that

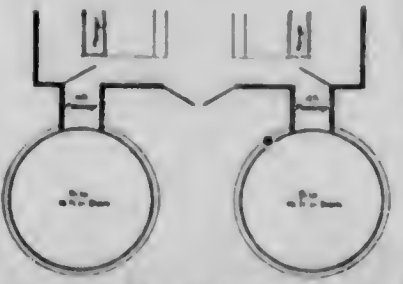


Fig. 1. Plan of the Silos Showing a Convenient Arrangement.

the passage way from silo to barn is a continuation of the feed way in the barn. In general, it seems that there are few advantages in building a silo inside of a building and many in building it outside. There are types of barns, the large round barn, for instance, which are of a form making it impossible for a silo to be conveniently located at the center.

The fundamental principle in the preservation of green forage when placed in a silo is the exclusion of air. It is the purpose of any silo regardless of its construction to exclude air as far as possible from the silage and in this way prevent decay. To prevent the air from reaching the silage all silos must have air tight walls. These must be rigid enough not to be sprung out of shape by the pressure of the silage, permitting air to enter next to the wall. Not only the walls but the doors also must be perfectly air tight. To accomplish this they should be well fitted and the joints made more

perfect by felt pads or gaskets. It is good practice where the silo door sets against a shoulder, to place clay worked into the consistency of putty in the joint. The clay is placed on the bearing surface and the door placed over it and when the pressure of the silage comes against the door an air tight joint is obtained. Tar paper is successfully used by some silo owners either in strips to cover the cracks around the doors or in widths sufficient to cover the entire door and lap a few inches on the silo walls.

Not only should the walls be tight and rigid, but they should be perfectly

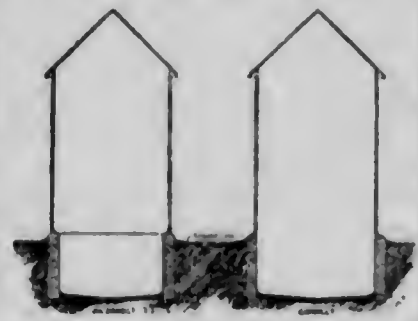


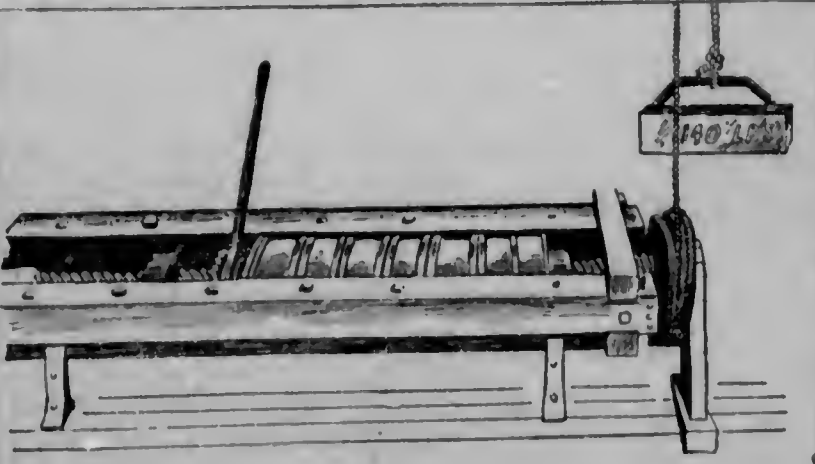
Fig. 2. Correct and Incorrect Methods of Constructing Silo Foundations.

smooth on the inside to permit the silage to settle without forming air pockets, which cause a certain amount of the adjoining silage to rot. Several foundation walls were found constructed as shown at the left of Fig. 2, and in each case a considerable amount of spoiled silage was found at the shoulder made by the wall. The foundation wall, and in fact the walls of the entire silo, should be as smooth as possible. If due care is used in tramping the silage during the filling, doors which extend into the silo are not a serious objection, though perfectly flush doors are certainly an advantage. A vertical wall is the only satisfactory wall to use, as a wall inclined outward will support the silage to a certain extent and prevent its settling satisfactorily, thus creating air pockets. When the wall is inclined inward the silage will settle away from it. In the case of concrete silos with tapered walls, these should be vertical on the inside.

Best results are obtained where the silage is uniformly distributed throughout the silo and is carefully packed near the walls and around the doors by tramping. Care should be taken that the heavy and light portions shall be uniformly mixed. Some silo owners are of the opinion that a great amount of tramping is unnecessary, but the investigations of the writers would indicate that where tramping was not followed there was always a certain amount of spoiled silage and that the money spent for labor used in thoroughly tramping the silage in the silo when filled brought good returns.

It is desirable to prevent the freezing of silage in the silo during cold weather as far as possible and the silo of a construction to prevent freezing to the largest degree is the preferable one, other things being equal. It is difficult to make a comparison between the merits of the various types of silos in this respect owing to the inability to find them under like conditions. Freezing of silage is due to loss of heat; first, through the silo wall; and second, to the air in contact with the feeding surface. The first loss may be reduced by using a non-conducting wall in the silo and the second by preventing the circulation of air above the silage in the silo.

## An Automatic Cheese Press



This form of cheese press maintains overhead. The 140-pound weight is a constant pressure for any desired sufficient to keep the screw pressed length of time by means of a rope up to the cheese. A close cheese is wrapped around a pulley at the end of the screw free from any mechanical and over a small pulley on a beam opening.

## Solomon Anointed King

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 22, 1908  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Kings 1:32-40; 50-53. Memory Verses, 39, 40.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind."—1 Chron. 28:3.

TIME.—Solomon began to reign B. C. 1023, or according to the Assyrian records B. C. 971. He reigned 40 years.

PLACE.—The city of Jerusalem. Solomon was crowned at Gihon, identified as the modern fountain of the virgin.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Solomon's Early Life and Training.—1. He was the first son of David and Bathsheba after their legal marriage.

2. His name, Solomon, means the Peaceful, one whose reign was foretold to be a reign of peace and quietness (1 Chron. 22:9). It may have also expressed the fact that David himself had found the peace of forgiveness. Nathan called him Jedidiah: "Beloved of Jehovah."

3. His parental inheritance was remarkably strong in several directions. His father, David, was in the maturity of his age, and his mother, Bathsheba, was the granddaughter of the wise Ahithophel, whose advice "was as if a man had inquired at the oracle of God."

4. His early environment had several advantages over that of Absalom, the son of a heathen mother. Solomon was placed under the care and training of the prophet Nathan, a faithful, pure and wise teacher. He would be brought up thus in the religion and learning of the Jews. He developed a great taste for science and literature (1 Kings 4:32-34). He had the advantages of being the child of David's later years and of being under the influence of the subdued piety which characterized those years. His mother, too, doubtless joined with David in his penitential piety, for she had great influence over him to the last.

On the other hand, he was "born to the purple;" he was brought up in luxury and wealth, and knew nothing of the hardships which developed much of the character of his father. The influences of the court were often bad. He came in contact with other princes and he had to resist all the temptations of a beautiful and flattered youth.

5. He was probably 19 or 20 years old when he began to reign.

There are some very wholesome lessons from this picture of Solomon. (1) Almost every child born into a Christian family has greater opportunities and blessings than even Solomon had. All Solomon's wisdom and wealth could not bring him so many advantages and comforts and blessings as a poor child may have in this age. How much God and your parents expect of you. Many a hope and joy depends on you for fruition.

(2) It is a great advantage in many ways not to be born and brought up in the luxury of riches. The other extreme of deep poverty is as little to be desired. But that condition of neither poverty nor riches, where the child must learn to work, learn self-denial, learn to do his part in the family, and sees that only work and energy can give him real success, is the best for all.

(3) It is wisdom to put ourselves under the best and strongest religious influences. No one can escape temptation. Everyone must make a choice of the influences around him. And the influences he chooses out of all those which are around him will largely determine his future life. Compare Burbank's "Training of the Human Plant."

V. 39. "And all the people said, God save King Solomon." They accepted him as their king, "with shouts that rent the earth with the sound thereof."

The attempt of Adonijah was thus nipped in the bud. The kingdom was a limited monarchy, perhaps the first in history. In 1 Chronicles 28 and 29 there is an account of a great assembly of the princes, the army officers, the statesmen, and the Jewish leaders, called by David. To them he told his plans for the temple, presented Solomon to them as their king, and entrusted both him and the people to keep all his commandments with a perfect heart and a willing mind, "that ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance for your children after you forever."

And David said to Solomon his son: "Be strong and of good courage, and do it; fear not, nor be dismayed, for the Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord" (1 Chron. 28:20).

The leaders accepted Solomon as king, proved that they were in sympathy with his great work by immense contributions given with great joy, and confirmed their allegiance by religious services, and a great feast of thanksgiving.

God has given each of us a kingdom to gain. Three influences brought Solomon to the throne. (1) His inheritance as the son of David and grandson of Ahithophel. (2) His fitness for the place and work. (3) His choice by the people. These three influences have to do with the success of the young people of today. There is an element of Divine Providence in every life beyond the individual's control but his use of it and his choice of those things which fit him for usefulness will largely determine his career, though he must also have those qualities which lead the people to freely choose him for his place.



DOLLARS AND DRINK.

Continuing Saloons Robs the Laboring Man.



N Venice township, in a prosperous middle west county and state, the enormous cost of the liquor traffic is almost beyond the comprehension of the human mind. Here on this little strip of land, averaging less than two miles wide and six miles long,

were found, the first of this year, 137 dramshops licensed to do business. In this same territory there are, of all denominations, 14 churches, and the entire population, according to the best information obtainable, is 14,000. Patriotic American citizens, look at this picture! One church for every 1,000 people; one dramshop for every 102; 14 places dedicated to God for the uplifting of mankind and teaching the way of life; 137 places licensed to sin to lead men and women down to eternal death; 14 doors open to point the young people to heaven, 137 doors open to pull them down to hell. You may travel from Maine to California, and from Pensacola to Manilaha, and there is only one other spot that you will find to compare with this, and that is Henbow City, a new town with 20 voters and 20 dramshops.

But let us for a moment look at the cost of these dramshops. According to the dramshop keepers themselves, they must take in an average of \$25 a day or they cannot pay expenses. Now, if we only allow a profit of \$5 a day, we have each one of the 137 saloons costing the people every day \$25, or a total of \$3,425 a day. Contrary to the laws of the state, they keep open 365 days in the year, making a total cost for the year of \$1,250,125. For convenience and so that we can remember the amount, drop the \$125 and call it one and one-fourth million dollars in a pile. Nine silver dollars make a little more than one inch, but counting nine to the inch, we find that this pile will reach up two and one-fifth miles. It is so high that we still have very little conception of the amount. Eight dollars laid side by side will make a foot. Let us take this one and one-quarter of a million dollars and lay them down, beginning at the Venice ferry landing, and we find that we have enough dollars to lay a path ten rows wide from the ferry landing to the Granite City hospital, at the other end of the township, and have a thousand dollars left to pay the man for laying them down.

There is still another way that we might measure this enormous cost so that the people can grasp the meaning still better. Of the 14,000 population there are about 3,600 families. Now, if we call up the heads of each family and ask them to carry off this big pile of silver dollars, each man will have to carry \$445. If this could be realized, think for a moment what it would mean to the butcher, the baker, the grocer and the merchant.

But they say: "Look at the revenue we get out of the dramshops." Yes, let us look at that also—137 dramshops pay \$500 each, making a total of \$68,500 a year. The bureau holds the dramshop bag and we, the people, put in \$1,250,000, and out of the great kindness of his heart he gives back \$68,500. How long will it take Venice township to get rich paying into the dramshop bag every year \$1,182,000 more than its inhabitants receive from it?

But let us call back these 2,500 heads of families who are carrying the \$445 each and have them hand over the license money. Every man will have to give up \$24.50, and he can still go home with \$410.

This is just what the laboring men now doing, exclaims J. G. Reynolds, in Home Herald, where they have voted out the dramshop. They carry the money home instead of dropping it into the brewers' big bags.

Unique Total Abstinence Society.

A unique total abstinence society exists at Sheffield, England, being constituted entirely of deaf-mutes. The society was organized by the Order of Good Templars in the deaf-mute institute in that city, and is the first society of its kind to be organized by that body. The members are stated to be especially active temperance workers, and during its brief existence the society has attained remarkable growth. Branch work, chiefly by the lecture method, has been extended among this large class of society in London, under the auspices of the C. E. Temperance society, and recently a branch organization was formed with an initial membership of 100.

Show Big Growth.

The Swedish Society for Student Total Abstinence now has a membership of 11,652, an increase from last year of more than 15 per cent.

A strong body of student abstainers has also been formed in Norway, where temperance is progressing rapidly among all classes. In the new Norwegian ministry the minister of commerce, M. Abrahamson, is a total abstainer, and was previously leader of the abstainers' group of the storting.

## 1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

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A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

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CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

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ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

## Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.

Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.  
The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

## That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



# THE SCHOOL

## KEEPING UP THE INTEREST

(Reprinted by request from Prof. Dinsmore's "Teaching a District School.")

### 4. IMPROVING YOUR TEACHING.

Keep out of Ruts.—It is a large part of every teacher's duty to look to his own growth. This is particularly true of beginners. It is very easy to get into ruts and go on about the same day after day, but the habit is a deadly one and must be fought with vigor. Without discouragement or self-abasement, the young teacher should sharply criticize his every act. He should keep constantly in mind that his teaching could be and ought to be improved. He should study new ways of presenting knowledge so as to make it more attractive, new ways of arousing interest and keeping the pupils in good heart.

A new way is better than the old if it takes the teacher out of a rut. It is well to try new methods occasionally for the sake of being able to do so. Many teachers have followed so long the paths their fathers trod, that it is almost impossible for them to venture upon untried ways. Every one should blaze some new path, should venture into fields that, so far as he knows, have never been explored. He should feel the exhilaration of discovery, the satisfaction of having done something that his predecessors never did. It will do strength to his character and interest to his work.

Caution and Enthusiasm.—This does not mean that we should be running after every new fad that comes along. There are many enthusiasts, who for the sake of notoriety or gain, are urging upon others their latest devices or method. It is not wise to bite too quickly at these baits. If a new thing commends itself and is endorsed by trustworthy people, and is not too costly, we need not hesitate to give it a trial. But too many so-called time savers are merely money-making devices of little real value, and it is usually better to wait and let time determine their true standing. A rule long ago laid down by a famous rhetorician will apply in such cases:

"Be not the first by which the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Necessity of Daily Study.—In striving to improve our teaching, we must not forget that daily study is a necessity to growth. No brilliancy of mind, nor device, nor even experience can take the place of it. Knowledge to be interesting, must be fresh. No matter how often we have taught a subject, unless we study it anew each time, we shall fail of the best results. The mind, like the body, cannot feed upon itself and grow. It must have new material daily. Realizing this, we should set apart some hours every day to the study of our lessons, both as to the matter of them and the way in which they should be presented. The young teacher who does this conscientiously will find it the most delightful period of the day. It is the time for adding to and enriching his stores of learning, and he will have more to give and will give it better, if he will keep this study period sacred.

Acquiring Pedagogical Helps.—It will not be sufficient to study the text-books and ways of presenting the lesson. The teacher must be provided with the best literature the profession affords. On his study table should be the latest numbers of two or three of the leading educational journals, and these should be carefully read and digested as soon as possible after they arrive. He should also have a few good works on pedagogy. To acquire these, he may write to school-book publishing companies, asking them for their best work on teaching. Nearly every publishing company has at least one excellent work of this class. Such helps should be carefully read, with special attention given to the parts that seem particularly applicable. In this way will be gleaned many ideas that will make the work of teaching more interesting and far more helpful to the pupils, and will keep the teacher growing.

A Final Word on Self-Improvement.—The above are the common and ordinary means for self-improvement. If used diligently, they are certain to produce satisfactory results. If omitted, the opposite is just as certain,—professional stagnation, decay and death. Some teachers will say that they cannot afford all these things,—journals, magazines, books and teachers' associations. The truth is, no one can afford to go without them. Money invested in self-improvement will be returned many fold. The teacher who will not invest in any of these things will grow rusty and careless, be looked upon as a back number and instead of being sought for

and promoted, will be seeking for the poorest positions and will finally lose out altogether. Self-improvement is necessary for self-protection.

### 5. RESERVE FORCES.

The wise general does not keep all his forces actively engaged. He has some in reserve against the time of need. In some desperate situation, this strong reserve force, which the enemy knows nothing about, will save him from defeat. Likewise, the teacher who is looking out against the day of trouble has his reserve forces. When the school has been going on for some weeks and the dull grind of monotony begins to settle down, when the little faces grow long and sighs of discouragement appear, a part of the extra forces may be brought into play. The following list is offered as having done valiant duty on many a hard fought field.

A New Song.—On a dull afternoon, when the energy is at a low ebb, have a new song ready, a school song if possible, one with action in it. Write the verses on the blackboard one at a time until all are learned. See that it is sung with vim and good will. If it is a marching song, all the better. Get some boy who is skillful with the mouth organ to play an accompaniment, and have all the school march around the room. Five or six minutes of this will take away the dullness, and work may be resumed to much greater profit.

New Ways of Hearing the Lessons.—There are a dozen ways of hearing a spelling class recite. Hold back your latest invention until the interest lags, then spring it. Drawing offers a fine field for interesting novelties. A new object to draw, with interesting details of shading and measurements, cannot fail to charm away lethargy. The geography is a store house of good things. Make a map, showing the various products of the United States with pictures of objects, in grazing countries cut out small pictures of cattle, horses and sheep and pin onto the map. To show the corn belt, grains of corn may be pasted on white in the south, yellow in the north; wheat grains to show the wheat states, bits of cotton to show where that is raised, wood for timber and so on. This plan is an excellent thing in itself, but may well be kept until it is needed to revive interest.

A Clipping Match.—This has often helped to revive flagging energies. The pupils choose sides as in a spelling match. The one last chosen goes to the board and selects an opponent from the opposite side. The latter chooses the kind of work, as adding, subtracting or multiplying. When both are ready, the teacher gives a problem and they go at it with might and main. The figures fairly fly. The first one through reads his answer. If it is right, he has won. The loser goes to his seat; the winner selects his successor, who again chooses the kind of work, and so the game goes on until one side or the other is vanquished. There is plenty of excitement in it and stimulates to rapidity and accuracy.

Bird Day.—In some parts of the country, a day has been set apart for the study of birds and is called "Bird Day." It is rather the culmination of a series of studies on birds. Country children have a fine opportunity in this study and ought to know much more about it than they ordinarily do. They may first roughly classify all as song birds, useful birds and harmful birds. These branches may be studied separately, comparing different kinds of one class, as the robin and the wren.

"Bird Day" gathers together the knowledge acquired in several weeks or months and makes a great showing as possible. The children have learned to draw pictures of the various kinds of birds they have studied, to describe their appearance and habits, to imitate or describe their note or song, to tell where and how they build their nests, number of eggs, appearance of young ones and so on. A collection of nests may be made, being careful to take only those that have been abandoned. The literary part of the program may consist of songs, poems, stories and written descriptions of birds. Bird games may be played and the small children may be taught to act birds in such ways as hopping and flying. Both the preparation and the day itself will bring out much that is interesting and useful.

History Day.—This is another equally profitable and perhaps more entertaining occasion. It has an advantage over "Bird Day" in that all the people

of the district may take part. Like the other, it requires considerable preparation on the part of the teacher and pupils. It need not be confined to the history class—all may have some part. The children should be made familiar with a considerable number of historical events, so that they can tell about them readily in their own words. They should collect pictures of important people, places and things. They should make drawings of such objects as Lincoln's birthplace, the cabin where Henry Ross made the flag, the Blunker Hill Monument, the Liberty Bell, etc. All the relics of the neighborhood may be borrowed for the occasion and be so placed as to make the best display.

New Games—Field Day.—The playground must not be despised nor neglected. It may be made a powerful factor in keeping up the interest in the school. High schools and colleges all over the land make a great deal of athletics, keeping in school by means of their interest in games hundreds of young men who could otherwise be induced to remain. Some condemn the match games of football, baseball and rowing, because of the loss of time and other attendant evils, but all are in favor of good healthy, clean athletics. All children and most grown people like to play, and it is right that they should indulge their liking. It is a part of their development. If properly directed, it may be an important factor in their education.

When the interest in play is on the wane and the old games become tiresome, have a new one ready to propose. Enter into it with zest yourself, and see if it will not bring new life into the school. Outdoor games are the best, but there should be a few indoor ones for bad weather. Conundrums, riddles, charades are all good if rightly conducted. Much depends upon the way the teacher does his part. He should never play in a half hearted manner. All look to the teacher as the leading spirit, and any signs of being bored will be catching and the game will be spoiled.

Some of the larger district schools might well have a "Field Day." This would give every boy a chance to take part and to choose the particular sport in which he excels. Each class should have its events, such as running, jumping, throwing the hammer and putting the shot. Running may consist of sixty and one hundred yard dashes. Young boys should not attempt long runs. Jumping may consist of several varieties, as running hop-step-and-jump, standing hop-step-and-jump, running broad jump, standing broad jump, and running and standing high jump. The only prizes that need be given are ribbons that indicate first and second place; a record should be kept from year to year. Where this could be worked successfully, it would be a powerful incentive to keep the larger boys in school, and it is a perfectly justifiable method to use.

Mental Exercise.—It must not be forgotten that mental exercise when rightly adapted to the pupils, is as fascinating as physical. When mind and body are in good condition, there is nothing more exhilarating than study, provided it is fresh and suited to the pupils' development and needs. They should be constantly moving into new work, using the old in acquiring it. If it is done vigorously and thoroughly, but little review, that is, going over the same ground again, will be needed.

When, in pursuit of the new, it is discovered that certain points have not been thoroughly learned, take up those particular parts and dwell upon them until they are understood. It does not pay to go over old straw so long as there is more wheat in front of you than you can ever get threshed, but it does pay to do it thoroughly as you go. Study hard until the mind is weary, then play or rest.

### 6. SCHOOL VISITORS.

Give Special Invitations.—There is no doubt but that the presence of a visitor, who is a friend of the school, is a stimulus to good work. It is not necessary to wait until some one happens to come; neither will it answer to extend a general invitation, such as, "Come and see us some time." Think over your patrons and friends and make a list of those who would be an advantage to the school. Call on number one and ask him or her to come at an appointed time. The date having been agreed to send a reminder the day before. It is proper to suggest to the visitor the particular points you would like to have noticed in which the pupils need encouragement, and to ask for private suggestions to yourself.

Profit by Experience.—When the visit is over reflect upon its success or failure. If it was not what you hoped, discover the cause and try again. Decide what course to follow with number two and have him call a week or so later, and thus continue through the list. You will find it will

materially benefit the school. All patrons should be cordially invited to drop in at any time and should be made welcome and receive attention when they come. Those who cannot do the school any good, will receive benefit to themselves. They will be more in touch and in sympathy with the teacher and pupils, and have a greater interest in what is being done for the children.

Summarizing, we observe that in this chapter six things have been suggested for keeping up the interest, each going sufficiently into details to be a guide to the teacher. Upon him or her everything depends. A lazy or indifferent teacher may read it over and decide that these things are too difficult, or require too much exertion and drift along as before. But one who is alive to his own growth and to the advancement of his school, will welcome suggestions from whatever source and will seek to put into execution every plan that commends itself to his judgment.

## POLITICAL NOTES

(Continued from First Page.)

PEOPLE AND CONGRESS.—If a series of pieces of good fortune, under which the Republican party secured several Congressmen in places where they did not expect them, there will be a Republican majority of 41 in the next Congress. North Carolina gave three Republicans and Oklahoma four or the majority would have come down to about twenty. Many a long-time member has been beaten for reelection, and several of the leaders who have been most strongly identified with Cannon will not be back, the Cannon himself won by a good majority. Many a Republican who goes back, has a much smaller majority in his district, and in several other ways the growing dissatisfaction of the people with Congress was shown. This with the overwhelming endorsement which was given Taft and Roosevelt, shows that the President, far more than Congress, has represented the desires of the people, and that the next Congress ought to enact many of the laws which Roosevelt has demanded and which it has refused to give.

EUROPE PLEASED.—All the European countries are expressing great pleasure at the defeat of Bryan, and there has been a decided revival of credit in those countries, which will make it possible for us to borrow money there for American enterprises. These countries are feeling better about their relation with us, as there was always danger that a headstrong president might make a mis-step that would lead to hard feelings.

SOME NEW SENATORS.—It is likely that Kern will be sent to the United States Senate from Indiana, which will send up some Democrat. Folk has been beaten in his race in Missouri. Ohio, which is purely Republican, will probably not return Foraker, and Huron and Herrick are the men most talked of. There is some talk that Bryan will be sent to the senate from Nebraska two years from now.

LABOR LEGISLATION.—A conference to consider legislation in the interests of the laboring man has been called by the President to meet at the White House Nov. 17. Gompers has not been invited.

CANNON TOO STRONG.—There seems to be no chance to defeat Cannon for the speakership of the next Congress. Several Republican Congressmen are under pledge to vote against him, but there is no probability that they will get enough support to defeat him.

The last campaign bomb came when John D. Rockefeller announced that he was for Taft. Bryan at once began attacking Taft because of Rockefeller's support. Republican leaders spurned the offer of aid, however, and it is pretty generally believed that Rockefeller had come out for Taft because he believed this would hurt the Republican candidate. He has cut his eye teeth long ago, and knows very well that the support of the Standard Oil Co., does a man more harm than good.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.—November Woman's Home Companion.

The reply of Lawrence Barrett to the young actress who asked him why some actresses succeed while others fail, with more talent but apply to other callings than that of the stage. "My child," said he, "business tact, push and influence will reach the goal, while simple genius will fail by the way."

## COST OF FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires sweeping over the woodlands of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states have caused enormous losses of human life and of timber. Figures to show the extent of the damage for the current year have not been compiled, but the destruction wrought by forest fires in other years, so far as it has been possible to estimate it, urges the need of protective action.

According to the figures obtained, the loss of life in forest fires in the United States in the last thirty years, not including 1908, has been 1,956 persons, or an average of sixty-five a year. The number of lives reported to have been lost in the United States and Canada this year is more than on hundred and fifty.

Official census returns for 1880 showed an area of timber lands of 10,000,000 acres burned yearly, with the value of destroyed timber placed at \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and although the acreage of forests burned in later years is much less, the loss is not, for the reason that the timber is much more valuable.

Experts estimate that the damage done to new forest growth by forest fires amounts to \$90,000,000 yearly, figured upon a basis of an additional growth averaging twenty cubic feet a acre a year. This for a forest area of 500,000,000 acres, would be 10,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Another incidental loss, the result of forest fires, is the destruction of soil fertility. The humus, or essential vegetable mold, in the soil is devoured by the flames. What is lost in this manner can not be recovered for a score of years or more.

Then there is the damage to rivers and adjacent farm country, the consequence of floods and drought which follow the destruction of forests by fire or otherwise. The cost to the nation amounts to millions of dollars.

Depreciation in forest wealth and in the value of the land visited by fires also endangers the prosperity of the territories affected and is a hindrance to commercial enterprise.

Upon the basis of the Forest Service of the national government in its experience with the forest reservations, the entire cost of administration of which including a fire guard, amounts only to one cent an acre, the whole forest area of the United States could be well protected and protected from devastating fires for less than \$3,000,000 a year. This would mean a year saving in timber losses alone of \$20,000,000, besides the other advantages.

By its fire patrol the government Forest Service reduced the burned-over area from 388,872 acres in 1904 to 109,410 in 1907. During the same period the national forests were increased in acreage from 58,000,000 to 168,000,000 acres.

The question of protection from forest fires will be discussed in the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Civic Association, which has been an active supporter of Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry. In his effort for forest conservation, the Pittsburgh meeting will be held November 17-20.

"The need for forestry patrol is being greatly emphasized by the fires that are devastating the timber lands. These eminent statesmen who voted against the President's plan were really now realizing how little wisdom an hour's selfishness there was in their course."—The Omaha Bee.

## THE MAN WHO WINS.

(By Charles H. Barrett.)

The man who wins is an average man. Not built on any peculiar plan, Not blessed with any peculiar luck; Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question he does not "guess"— He knows, and answers "no" or "yes"; When set a task that the rest can't do,

He buckles down till he's put it through.

Three things he's learned: that the man who tries Finds favor in his employer's eye; That it pays to know more than one thing well;

That it doesn't pay all he knows to tell.

So he works and waits; till one fine day There's a better job with bigger pay,

And the men who shirked whenever they could

Are housed by the man whose work made good.

For the man who wins is the man who works, Who neither labor nor trouble shirks, Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes;

The man who wins is the man who tries.

## THE MARKET

### Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu, \$1.00  
Cabbage, 3c per lb.  
Apples, per bu, \$1.65.  
Eggs per doz, 20c.  
Butter per lb 20c  
Bacon, per lb, 12½¢  
Ham per lb, 16c.  
Lard, per lb 12½¢  
Chickens on foot per lb 7c  
Hens on foot, per lb 7c  
Feathers, per lb, 30c.  
Corn 76c.  
Wheat, per bu, 90c.  
Oats, 60c.

### Live Stock

Louisville, Nov. 10, 1908.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 00 5 25  
Heif steers 2 50 4 25  
Fat heifers and cows 2 50 3 75  
Cutters 2 00 2 50  
Canners 1 00 1 75  
Bulls 1 75 3 00  
Feeders 2 50 4 00  
Stockers 1 75 3 50  
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00  
Common to fair 10 00 30 00  
CALVES—Best 6 25 6 75  
Medium 4 00 5 00  
Common 2 50 4 00  
HOGS—160 lbs and up 5 50  
130 to 160 lbs. 5 45  
Pigs 4 30

Roughs, 5 25 down  
SHEEP—Best lambs 4 00 5 00  
Culls 2 50 4 00

Fat sheep 3 00 down  
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 12 13c; heavy to medium 12½c.

SHOULDERS—9c.  
HACON—Sides 12c; bellies, 14c; breakfast bacon 16½c.

LARD—Pure tallow 11½c; tub 11½c; pure leaf, tallow 12½c; firkins 12½c; tubs 12½c.

DRIED EGGS—12c  
EGGS—Case count 18c per doz., BUTTER—16-30c per lb.

POLTRY—Spring chickens 9-11c; hens, 7½c; ducks, old 8c, turkeys, 10-12c, ducks, young 9c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.02.

CORN—No. 2 white, 77½c, No. 2 mixed 77c.

OATS—New No. 3, white 61½c; No. 3 mixed 60c.

## COMMENT ON MR. BRYAN

The best and perhaps the fairest description of Bryan that came to our notice during the heat of the campaign was by William Allen White in Collier's for October 17. Here is a part of it:

"In the years that have passed since that day of triumph twelve years ago in Chicago, the face of the young man has grown more rugged. The hair has worn from his forehead. Lines of care have marked his kindly face. Maturity has stamped him indelibly. But his skin still is clear and seems to reflect in some occult way an honest soul. His mouth is the mouth of a fraternal man. . . . But at the core he is still an agitator, whose mission is to arouse the people, not to rule over them. He is indomitable but not just. He is strong, but not wise. His heart is right, but his head lacks training. And the times demand justice now—not enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan's election would stop the clock of reform, because of his lack of intellectual strength. Over this block nations have stumbled in the past. When they have faced the contest between the weak and the strong, between those who have and those who have not, no leader has been found who can mark the line of fairness in adjusting the differences. So civilization after civilization has fallen. Our civilization will survive only as it is just. And he who errs on the side of the weak errs just as fatally to the final settlement of his content as he who errs for the strong."

Mr. Taft has been a good judge, a good governor of the Philippines and a good Secretary of War. He will make a good President.

## BEREA LOSES SUIT

(Continued from First Page.)

believing with Justice Harlan and Day that the upholding of the unnecessary law weakens the bulwarks of liberty for the whites and blacks alike. It does not, however, greatly affect us at this time.

"The law in 1904 forced us to exclude colored students after we had received them without collision or scandal for forty years. We then added them to attend other schools and set apart \$200,000 toward founding a colored school for Kentucky.

"This was a great hardship with all our urgent work for the mountaineers, but we already have pledged for a large part of an adjustment fund to reimburse Berea College and to make a total of \$400,000 for a new colored institution. Toward this fund the colored people of Kentucky are subscribing very liberally, hoping to have a school of their own at an early day."



# The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

### DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 133

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mr. Dan Hreck, the insurance man of Richmond was a Berea visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gahbard of Walhaden were the guests of Mr. J. L. Gahbard and family the first of the week.

Mrs. John Fowler has been quite ill for the past week.

I have a few very choice coats for ladies and children left over from my special sale of last week. I will sell these coats at a great reduction in price, until Nov. 13th.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Isaacs who have been making a short visit with their daughter, Mrs. J. K. Baker left Monday for their home at Valley View.

Mr. Will Halsey has purchased R. H. Harris' stock of groceries on Main St. and will continue to do business there.

Miss Anna Powell of Kirby Knob was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker from Friday till Sunday.

Miss Grace Adams was quite ill the first of the week.

Quite a large crowd from Berea spent Sunday at Big Hill Spring.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry Berthick who were so cordially welcomed by their many friends here during their short visit returned to their home at Hazel Green Monday. While here Rev. Berthick held meetings at the Christian church where he was once pastor for a few years.

I have some of the new stylish tight fitting coats in broad cloth which I will sell very cheap until Nov. 13th.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

About one hundred ladies were present at the Mother's and Matron's meeting held at Ladies' Hall last Saturday afternoon. The very interesting program that was given and the light refreshments served consisting of doughnuts and coffee made a very enjoyable afternoon for those present.

The members of Mr. H. E. Cartmell's Sunday school class thoroughly enjoyed a class social held in the Industrial Building from 5 till 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. All the good times known to young people were enjoyed, and the delightful spread, formed one of the most memorable events of the evening.

Prof. T. A. Edwards who has been ill with nerve troubles this fall, went Tuesday noon to visit relatives in Northwestern Ohio. He expects to put in his whole time resting, and to be able to take up his work again this winter.

Alvin D. Todd was successfully operated upon last Saturday for appendicitis. His case had gone very far, and the operation was barely in time to prevent serious complications.

Mrs. Chubbuck and Miss Tristram of Lorain, O., are visiting Mrs. A. E. Thomson and Mrs. Cowley, respectively.

If you want best quality, latest styles, and the most becoming hat, at a bargain visit our millinery department.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Miss Thomson who has been visiting her sister Mrs. A. E. Thomson has returned to her home in northern Ohio.

The Conversation Club will meet Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Frost. The subject will be "The Newspaper of Today and Tomorrow."

Mrs. Frost went last week to Knoxville to attend the Bi-State conference of the Y. W. C. A. She is a member of the Bi-State Board of Control.

Jamea W. Williams, the only colored licensed real estate agent in Louisville, was in town this week on business with the college.

Miss Edith Hughes, of Parkville, Mo., traveling secretary of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society of the Southwest, spoke in Chapel Friday on the work among the Indians.

Mrs. A. E. Richards who will be remembered here as Miss Mary Jane McClellan, now a missionary in the East Central African M. E. Mission will reach here soon and tell of the work there.

There was a good deal of excitement early this week over the finding near the Cemetery of the body of a new born quadron child. Murder was suspected for some time, but an official investigation showed that the child belonged to a girl who returned a couple of months ago after a years absence, and that it was born dead.

Miss Lucy Jones, of London, spoke to the young people's societies and at the Chapel Sunday night on mission work in China, from which she has recently returned.

Dr. Spencer of the Eastern Kentucky Normal gave a very brilliant address, on the Mission of Woman, to the members of the Clio and Priscilla clubs and their friends last Thursday afternoon in upper chapel.

In the evening at the home of Mrs. W. H. Porter the clubs held a reception in honor of Dr. Spencer at which she spoke on Club Federation. Mrs. Livingston's readings from Dunbar and Hilkey added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Refreshments consisting of fruit salad, margarites, chocolate and almonds were served.

### CENTRAL RECORD SOLD

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 29—Louis Landrum, publisher of the Central Record, at this place has sold the plant to Henry Bastin, of this city at a good figure. In making the transfer today, it was found that some technicalities existed in the mortgages on the place, and to make matters clear Mr. Landrum filed a deed of assignment to Ben D. Herndon. One of the mortgages had been made by the late James R. Morris, when he published the paper. The plant will continue to run with Mr. Landrum in charge until the matter is adjusted. Mr. Landrum has in view newspaper work at another point.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, Nov. 28, there will be sold at public auction, my farm of 23 acres on Muddy Creek road, about 100 yards from the Menchum pike near Crooksville. Also three stacks of hay. Terms on day of sale.

E. C. Lamb,

Kingston, Ky.

### FOR RENT.

40 acres of corn land on Brushy Fork of Silver Creek.

J. W. Herndon or J. W. Dinamore.

### FARM FOR RENT.

Good farm at Brassfield. For sale or rent. Possession given at once. Apply to W. D. Logsdon, Berea, Ky., or J. P. Logsdon, Paducah, Ky.

WANTED:—To hear from Sydney Griffith or Sydney Gilliland or his heirs, last heard of in Virginia.

W. F. Champ, Executor of W. P. Griffith's estate.

### Public Sale

We, the heirs of Thomas P. Hulet, deceased, will on Saturday, Nov. 14, 1908 on the premises, two miles from Berea on the Wallaceon pike, in Madison County, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder two tracts of land as follows:

TRACT NO. 1 contains 42 acres. Has upon it a four room box house, barn, good spring water, good garden and small orchard.

TRACT NO. 2 contains 97 acres; 8 acres in meadow land, 25 acres timber land, remainder in pasture. Has upon it a six room double log house with all necessary out buildings and large barn, also an orchard and well watered land.

Will offer the two farms separately, then as a whole and whichever way they bring the most money that bid will be accepted.

J. E. Hulet.

J. N. Hulet.

E. T. Hulet.

W. P. Previtt,  
Auctioneer.

## U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

### THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Opposite Citizen Office Main Street.

## College Items

### HERE AND THERE

Don't forget the football game next Saturday. It ought to be as good as the last one, for Georgetown played T. U. a 5-6 game last Saturday, and Berea tied T. U. That means a close hard game, and one that will be worth seeing.

Work on the Adjustment Fund has begun in earnest, and almost the full staff of college workers is in the field. Prof. Dinmore left last week and is working in the Western part of the state, while Dr. Thomson went Monday noon to begin work around Covington.

Miss Nora Wilson, a student of last year, written that she is teaching school at Jamestown, N. D., at a very comfortable salary.

William Hopkins, '06, writes that he is principal of the high school at Dubuque, Ia., having five teachers under him, and enjoying his work greatly. He sends greetings to all his Berea friends.

A party of about ten Berea workers and teachers went to Richmond Saturday.

The Pig Roast Friday night, while not so large as some have been, was most enjoyable, and some of the speeches and poems were unusually good. The crowd took particular pleasure in watching one young man who proved that he is not nearly so wise as he thinks he is. He forgot, if he ever knew, that it is much easier to look away from a fire than towards it, and acted as if no one could see him—and "his girl"—just because they were on the outside edge. He ought to study the habits of that famous bird the ostrich, as it at least has sense enough to hide its head.

The Rev. Mr. Wood of Mayesville was a college visitor last week.

## A Diplomatic Encounter.

(Original.)

I will not dwell on how I, a woman, got into the foreign secret service. Father died insolvent. Mother and I were reduced from affluence to positive want. I applied to a friend in the foreign office for a clerkship. It happened that at the time the Americans were aiming at a treaty with Japan that would be prejudicial to our interests. An emissary of the state department at Washington was on his way via the Mediterranean with the treaty. The vessel he traveled in was to stop at Marseilles.

I confess I was shocked at the proposition that was made me—I, who had never done a mean thing in my life—to wheedle a knowledge of the drift of the treaty out of the American. But the reward was great, enough to keep mother and me in comparative comfort.

In social life I had been considered what the Americans call "a flirt," but I was never dishonorable. I would never attack a man unless he was inclined that way himself. Now I was expected to win one simply for pay.

The temptation was too great for me. I yielded. I boarded the ship at Marseilles. Roger Sutherland, whom I was to snare, was a modest looking, quiet man. I soon made his acquaintance, and he seemed to take to me at once. He said that if it were not for my accent he would not believe me to be English; that I had all the sprightliness of an American girl. The game I was playing was natural to me. I didn't have to try to win him. If I had possibly I might have failed.

But, as to stealing the information, I didn't know where to begin. We had passed through the canal before I ventured to make a move in that direction. I began by asking his occupation. He prevaricated. I teased him. He told me that he had a government position, and that was all that I could get out of him for a long while. Then suddenly he told me everything. I wondered why he who had so long been reticent should have changed so quickly. He answered my every question, and truthfully. The treaty was in his trunk in his stateroom. Did he not fear it would be stolen? No.

There was a lock on the trunk that had been made for it. The key was of a peculiar kind. The next time we were on deck together, feigning to be moved by a natural feminine curiosity, I teased him to let me see the key. He took it out of his pocket and handed it to me. Feigning an intention to frighten him I ran to the side of the ship and held it in my fist over the water. He didn't even follow me. So I took it back and gave it to him. I had provided myself with a bit of wax and had squeezed an impression of the key.

Pretending that I had lost the key of my own trunk, I called for one of the ship's mechanics to make me another from the wax impression. My victim invariably spent an hour or more after dinner in the smoking room. I took a great risk. I entered his stateroom and with the key made from the impression opened the trunk, found the treaty, took it to my stateroom, copied it—it was in cipher—and got it back to the trunk in plenty of time to avoid getting caught.

With success came the pricking of conscience. I told my victim of my circumstances, the loss of my father, my effort to obtain employment and ended by falsely telling him that I was going out to India to be a governess. From that moment his manner changed toward me. I had considered before that my success was due to having won his heart. Now I was sure of it. Then he asked me to be his wife.

Now, for the first time, I realized that if I had won him I had been won in winning him. Whatever was good in my nature rebelled at my trickery. I longed to confess it and throw myself upon his mercy. But I dared not. From loving me he would despise me. I told him that I could never be his wife; that there was a barrier between us; that I was unworthy of him. He soothingly reassured me, said my conscience was abnormally sensitive; that he was sure one so lovely could not do anything very wrong.

The night before we reached Bombay we were on deck together under the starry heavens.

"Sweetheart," he said, "we part to-morrow. It rests with you whether our parting shall be forever or I shall call on you on my return. You are not out for a diplomat, but you will make a good wife for one."

"A diplomat! I a diplomat!"

He took my hand. "I suspected you the moment you began to play your game, and I played mine to trap you. I gave you my key on purpose and knew how you used it by traces of wax adhering to it. Certain pages of the manuscript you stole were loosely tacked together, and I found them detached. I was disappointed to learn all this, but when afterward you told me how you had been tempted I pitied you. You are a lady and out of your element. I would be sorry for you losing your pay if I wished you to earn pay in that way."

"And my copy of the cipher dispatch?" I faltered. "I will give it to you at once."

"Don't hurry. It is no cipher, but a jumble intended to deceive you."

"And do you mean that you can love one who has made this subject a temptation?"

"If we only loved those who were perfect there would be no marriage. You have simply been parted for a brief time by circumstances from your natural self."

GWENDOLIN ADAMS.

As Is Courage.



Trainer's Wife (to her husband)—Coward! Come out of there and meet me face to face. If you have a drop of blood in your veins.

What She'd Had.

At breakfast, when it was discovered that the milk had turned sour, little Jimmy gravely remarked, "I guess some one must have given the cow a lemon."—Detroit Free Press.

Schopenhauer on Innocence.

Innocence is in its very nature stupid. The first criminal and murderer, Calu, who acquired a knowledge of guilt, and through guilt acquired a knowledge of virtue by repentance, and so came to understand the meaning of life, is a tragical figure more significant and almost more respectable than all the innocent fools in the world put together.

ABOUT ADVERTISING—NO. 3

## How to Write Retail Advertising Copy

By Herbert Kaufman.

A skilled layer of mosaics works with small fragments of stone—they fit into more places than the larger chunks.

The skilled advertiser works with small words—they fit into more minds than big phrases.

The simpler the language the greater certainty that it will be understood by the least intelligent reader.

The construction engineer plans his road-bed where there is a minimum of grade—he works along the lines of least resistance.

The advertisement which runs into mountainous style is badly surveyed—all minds are not built for high level thinking.

Advertising must be simple. When it is tricked out with the jewelry and silks of literary expression it looks as much out of place as a ball dress at the breakfast table.

The buying public is only interested in facts. People read advertisements to find out what you have to sell.

The advertiser who can fire the most facts in the shortest time gets the most returns. Blank cartridges make noise but they do not hit—blank talk, however clever, is only wasted space.

You force your salesmen to keep to solid facts—you don't allow them to sell muslin with quotations from Omar or trousers with excerpts from Marie Corelli. You must not tolerate in your printed selling talk anything that you are not willing to countenance in personal salesmanship.

Cut out clever phrases if they are inserted to the sacrifice of clear explanations—write copy as you talk. Only be more brief. Publicity is costlier than conversation—ranging in price downward from \$6.00 a line, talk is not cheap but the most expensive commodity in the world.

Sketch in your ad to the stenographer. Then you will be so busy "saying it" that you will not have time to bother about the gew-gaws of writing. Afterwards take the type-written manuscript and cut out every word and every line that can be erased without omitting an important detail. What remains in the end is all that really counted in the beginning.

Cultivate brevity and simplicity. "Savon Francais" may look smarter, but more people will understand "French Soap." Sir Isaac Newton's explanation of gravitation covers six pages, but the schoolboy's terse and homely "What goes up must come down" clinches the whole thing in six words.

(Copyright, 1908, by Tribune Company, Chicago.)

\$4.50

Buys a good set of teeth.

DR. HOBSON,

Richmond,

Kentucky

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DESIGNS  
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HEAVY SINGLE WIRE  
STRONG, DURABLE, CHEAP  
WRITE FOR PRICES  
DE KALB FENCE CO.  
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Costs very little. Proves very satisfactory for lawns, door yards, gardens. We make fencing for lawns, door yards, field, hog and poultry. Write for catalog.

UNION FENCE CO.,  
DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

UP TO THE POINT (CARTON) Family

Everybody wants them. Sample 5¢. AGENTS: M. G. H. write for terms. DeKalb, Ill. A. W. HUFF CONFLUENCE, KY. (See page 1)



## The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right  
true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



The 11 London gas companies supply  
among them 46,403,852,000 cubic  
feet of gas to 1,101,896 consumers.

King Edward is not as deeply interested  
in advancing the cause of democracy  
as some of his radical friends.

If the Florida had any personal feelings,  
she couldn't help wondering now  
what the navy department has against  
her.

Taking charge of him so late in life.  
It is hard for the American woman  
to train the continental husband to her  
liking.

World-circling automobilists are  
making the discovery that repair shops  
do not line the way through the wilds  
of Siberia.

Still, some persons might think that  
after a man had been fed on sour  
milk for a month he would be mad  
enough to fight anybody.

It will only cost two cents to send  
a letter to Great Britain in the fall.  
People about to collect English ancestral  
estates will save money by waiting.

It is said that the primeval oyster  
was a foot long. It is to be hoped that  
the present-day etiquette as to his  
consumption did not prevail at that  
time.

A Youngstown (O.) man says he'll  
sell an airship from Hammondsport,  
N. Y., home in eight hours. He's taking  
on a heavier cargo of faith than of  
gasoline.

Girls in Denmark take out insurance  
against becoming old maids. Bachelors  
in this country would welcome  
something of the sort as a protection  
against matrimony.

The year-old prince royal of Spain  
has been enlisted as a private soldier  
in the king's regiment. Promotion  
from the ranks will not be difficult to  
arrange in his case.

Blue-blooded Americans who find  
the modern game of politics a little  
beneath them will be accommodated  
by the transatlantic steamship companies  
at the usual rates.

King Edward refuses the job of re-  
forming Russia and giving it a constitu-  
tional government during his talk  
with the czar on the Gulf of Finland.  
Edward recognizes his limitations.

The duke of Abruzzi thinks a  
year's wait will inform him whether  
he truly and sure-enough loves Kath-  
erine Elkins. This must be some of  
that overpowering passion for which  
the Italians are noted.

In three years England has paid  
nearly \$250,000,000 of the national debt  
and proposes an old-age pension to  
cost \$30,000,000 a year. This looks as  
if financial panics were sidestepping  
the right little, tight little tale.

They say the women golfers are  
showing greater progress in the game  
than the men this season. Are they  
destined to outshine the men on the  
links? Some day, perhaps. Then the  
championship games will be co-edu-  
cational.

According to the opinion of a certain  
physician, people who are tall and fair  
are predisposed toward rheumatism  
and those who are short and dark are  
predisposed toward nervous disorders.  
What about the women who are dis-  
posed to change their hair and com-  
plexions to harmonize with each sea-  
son's fashionable color?

Australia is preparing to show  
honor to the visiting American battle-  
ship fleet while that great aggrega-  
tion of fighting craft is still a long  
way off. The British squadron on  
duty in that section of the world will  
meet the United States vessels at the  
Fiji Islands and escort them to Aus-  
tralian waters, and great will be the  
jubilation at the antipodes.

Americans are not the only ones  
who are carrying on exciting experi-  
ments with flying machines. A French  
aeronaut has made a trip with an  
aeroplane skimming along for several  
thousands of feet not more than six  
or seven feet from the ground. There  
is at least one advantage in flying as  
low as that. The smash-up is not  
likely to be so great when the collapse  
comes.

## Auto Racing

Makes for Better  
Machines and  
Better Roads

By JOHN JACOB ASTOR.



Racing is sure to advance the automobile. It  
tends to produce the best material, to induce men to  
study out better machinery, to build better tires, to  
work out every technical problem.

Then there is another side to the question. Rac-  
ing tends to better roads, and better roads are one of  
the best examples of advance in civilization. Without  
good roads a country cannot progress. They are the  
means of promoting trade and intercourse between  
far distant communities. And automobile racing helps  
to bring this about.

Unlike the aeroplane, the automobile seems to-  
day well nigh perfect up to a certain point. It is at  
this moment far ahead of the roads, especially in our  
country. We need better roads here in the United  
States. I don't mean for the sake of the automobiles  
alone, but for the sake of those who must necessarily use them to bring  
their products to market, whether it be the farmer or the manufacturer.  
A farmer can move his crops at much less cost for transportation on a good  
road than he must spend on a bad one. The automobilists don't ask for  
good roads for themselves alone, but for all their countrymen, whether  
they be farmers, manufacturers or simply travelers.

A good automobile has come down very much in price since the intro-  
duction of self-propelled vehicles. It will come down more in price, I think,  
as its use becomes more general and popular. I doubt, however, the  
prediction of those optimists who say that the time will come when an  
automobile will become as cheap as the ordinary vehicle, because it contains  
its own motive power, which is a fact to be considered.

## Coat of Arms Easy to Get

By JAMES GRANT.

That John D. Rockefeller was satisfied  
to be shown to be the descendant of a me-  
diocre mediaeval French baron called  
Roquefeuil is a point for his modesty. The  
pedigree-seekers of the British museum, the  
Astor or Boston libraries, or the Biblio-  
theque Nationale, would have made him out  
the rejoiner of the Capets, the Hapsburgs  
or the Hohenzollerns for a less sum of money  
than the great oil magnate probably  
earns in half a day. Nor could these pedi-  
gree-mongers have been very well gainsaid.  
For if, O ancestor-hunter, you calculate  
that you had two parents who were, in their  
turn, possessed of four, who acknowledged eight, who owned 16, who must  
have had 32, who boasted of 64 parents—if you travel along on this ratio  
for 10 or 20 generations, you will find that the people of France, let us  
say, who are alive and active to-day, must necessarily have been related to  
all those French people who existed six or eight or ten hundred years ago.

One thing is incontrovertible on the simple figures of the matter, and  
that is that every white man, now alive in the world, can show a relation-  
ship with every white man who existed 2,500 years ago. On other words,  
no European could be held to be untruthful who should say that he was  
descended from, say, the first Brutus, for after a certain number of genera-  
tions of blood admixtures it matters very little in the descendant whether  
his claim be direct or collateral, as far as any of the characteristics, or  
even blood, of the original ancestor is concerned.

It is safe to say that direct ancestry cannot be traced in European  
families much beyond 15 generations; or, roughly, 500 years. The fable  
that King Edward is a lineal descendant of Hengist and Horsa is about  
as ridiculous as the statement that the Hapsburgs are directly sprung from  
Octavian, the nephew of Julius Caesar.

Evolution has clearly enough shown that animals and plants cease to  
propagate after having done so for a certain number of generations. This  
would be all the more so in generations of nobility or gentry which are  
almost invariably in-bred or exclusive. So it is clear that Mr. Rockefeller  
—who is far too wise, probably, to care one way or the other—may have  
a coat-of-arms of the Roquefeuil family; but it is certain that he has  
derived neither blood nor characteristics from that highly respectable  
house.

The Greeks made few mistakes in their choice of words. They called  
the best man "aristos"—without reference to birth—and the best people  
"aristos." It is pleasant to reflect that one may trace a close relationship  
to an "aristos," four or five generations back, and so construct a kind of  
nobility of blood and breeding upon the fact that he is transmitting his  
blood to us. To claim this over a score of generations is, however, a his-  
torical absurdity and an evolutionary impossibility.

## Students and the Faculty

By PRESIDENT VAN HISE  
of the University of Wisconsin.

The ideal relation between faculty and  
students should be that of comrades work-  
ing together for a common purpose—older  
and younger comrades, it is true, each with  
their own privileges, but still comrades.

The mutual sentiments of students  
and faculty should be those of warm cordi-  
ality. I hope that within this university  
the relation of elder and younger comrades  
which already exists between many profes-  
sors and students may become universal.

At various times there has been more  
or less antagonism between a considerable  
portion of the students and the faculty.

When one investigates the causes of this antagonism, he usually finds  
that it has grown up in connection with misunderstandings and differences  
of opinion upon matters which are accessory to the real purposes of the  
university, such as athletics and society affairs. As is often the case, lack  
of harmony with reference to minor things has led to partial estrangement  
in major things. The students are young men and women—young, there-  
fore thoughtless and careless, frequently headstrong. They are young,  
and they have not yet been sobered by responsibility, and seasoned by ex-  
perience; but they are generous, enthusiastic, likable and hopeful with  
the faith of youth. With few exceptions they intend to do the right thing  
if they know what the right thing is.

It is the duty of the faculty to point the way to the students with  
calm reasonableness. Never yet have I known a body of representative  
students who failed to give fair weight to the ideas presented to them if  
presented for their consideration with the appeal to do the thing that is  
for the best interests of themselves, the university and the state.

## GOVERNORS AGAIN TO MEET

INVITATIONS AGAIN SENT OUT BY  
CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

Will Discuss Work Which National  
Commission Has Been Carrying on  
During Summer and Fall.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Invitations to  
a second meeting in Washington of the  
governors, or their representatives,  
have been sent out by the national  
conservation committee. The date an-  
nounced is December 1, the first gen-  
eral meeting of the commission itself  
for organization.

Both these meetings are the out-  
growth of the white house conference  
of governors last May, at which the  
conservation movement was launched.  
At the forthcoming meeting the gov-  
ernors will discuss the work which  
the national conservation commission  
has been carrying on during the sum-  
mer and fall.

The outcome of this work is the  
first thorough inventory of the na-  
tion's natural resources the federal  
government has ever made. The in-  
ventory is now practically complete  
and most of the summaries on the  
waters, forests, lands and minerals of  
the United States have been handed  
in by the experts who have been at-  
tending at work on them for nearly two  
months.

On this inventory, which the con-  
servation commission expects to lay  
before the governors, the report which  
President Roosevelt has requested the  
commission to make to him not later  
than January 1 will be based.

From present indications the Decem-  
ber conference will be second in im-  
portance only to the conference last  
May. Governors who can not attend  
in person will send representatives  
and the executives are invited to bring  
advisers along as they did last spring.

The governors of more than half  
the states have appointed commissions  
and these commissions now are at  
work along the same lines in their  
states that the national commission  
is following. The governors of most  
of the other states have announced  
their intention to appoint commis-  
sions.

The week beginning December 6  
will be a conservation week in Wash-  
ington, bringing together many repre-  
sentative men from all parts of the  
country. There will be at least four im-  
portant bodies in session here whose  
purposes are connected with the con-  
servation movement.

Besides the meeting of the govern-  
ors with the national conservation  
commission the country life commis-  
sion will hold a meeting after having  
completed the first part of its swing  
around the country.

The southern commercial congress,  
whose chief purpose is the awakening  
of the people of the 14 southern states  
to the value of their natural resources,  
will be in session on December 7 and  
8, and will then merge with the na-  
tional river and harbors congress,  
which will hold its annual meeting De-  
cember 9 to 11.

## NOTORIOUS DIVORCE MILL

Of South Dakota Has Been Completely  
Wiped Out By Vote.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 9.—In the  
referendum of last Tuesday the people  
of South Dakota have voted over-  
whelmingly to end South Dakota's  
famous divorce mill. After the state  
canvassing board meets at Pierre the  
first week of next month and an-  
nounces officially that the new law  
has been approved, it will be no longer  
possible for the discontented wives  
and husbands of the whole world to  
come to South Dakota, and, by spend-  
ing six months, obtain a secret hear-  
ing, freedom and the right to engage  
in more marriages.

The 12 largest counties in the state  
on the law stands, yes, 15,895; no,  
10,189.

The new law provides that the plain-  
tiff in an action for divorce must have  
been an actual resident in good faith  
of this state for one year and of the  
county where an action is commenced  
for three months preceding the suit.

## Thugs Were Busy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 9.—During  
Saturday night four persons were  
found unconscious in the streets of  
this city, having been knocked in the  
head by thugs. One of the victims,  
Charles Baggett, a negro, died. H. L.  
Owens, a white farmer, had his head  
cut open. He said a negro struck him  
and robbed him. The last victim was  
a negro woman, who was found on  
East Ninth street with a ghastly cut  
in the center of her forehead.

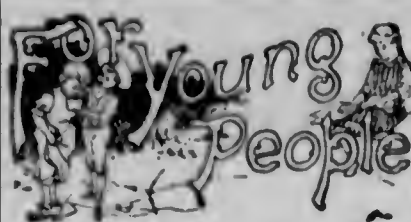
Sentenced To Eight Years in Prison.  
Denver, Col., Nov. 9.—John E. Good-  
ing, president of the defunct State  
Bank of Rockyford, Col., was sen-  
tenced to serve eight to ten years in  
state prison. He had been convicted  
on charges of making unlawful use of  
the bank's funds and receiving de-  
posits after he knew the bank to be  
insolvent.

## Killed the Shipwrecked.

Amoy, Nov. 9.—The bodies of 78 of  
the 200 victims of the wreck of the  
small steamer, which occurred near  
Tungan, have been brought here. Some  
of them were killed while in the water  
by piratical boatmen, intent on robbery.

## Wright's Luck.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The nomination of  
Wilbur Wright, the American aero-  
plane pilot, will go before the grand coun-  
cil of the Legion of Honor Monday  
and he will probably be included in  
the new year's list of decorations.

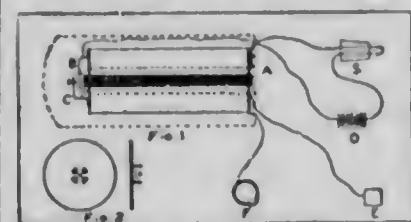


## A THRILLER.

How to Give an Electric Shock While  
Shaking Hands.

To receive an electric shock while  
shaking hands is quite a mystery to  
your friends. This may be accom-  
plished with the aid of a small induc-  
tion coil that can be constructed at  
home. The core, A, Fig. 1, is con-  
structed in the usual manner with  
small soft iron wire to make a bundle  
about three-sixteenths of an inch in  
diameter and about two inches long.  
The coil ends are made from card-  
board about one inch in diameter  
with three-sixteenths-inch hole in the  
center. When cutting the hole, cut it  
as shown in Fig. 2, so as to leave four  
small pieces that can be bent out,  
leaving the projections as shown.  
After wrapping three or four turns of  
paper around the bundle of wires the  
cardboard ends are put on with the  
projections inside, so the coils of wire  
will hold them in place. About 70  
turns of No. 24 double-covered mag-  
net wire is first placed on the core  
for the primary and then 1,500 turns  
of No. 32 or 34 double-covered wire is  
wrapped on top of the primary for the  
secondary. Sufficient length of wire  
must be left outside from each end of  
both windings to make connections.  
The vibrator, B, Fig. 1, and the sup-  
port, C, are made from thin spring  
steel about one-eighth inch wide, bent  
as shown and securely fastened to the  
cardboard end of the coil. The arma-  
ture is made from a soft piece of iron  
about three-sixteenths-inch in diameter  
and three-sixteenths-inch thick, which  
is soldered to the end of the vibrator  
directly opposite the end of the core.  
A small screw is fitted in the end of  
the support, C, for adjustment, which  
should be tipped with platinum placed  
where the screw will touch the vibra-  
tor, D.

One of the primary wires is con-  
nected to the screw support. The vi-  
brator is connected to a flash lamp bat-  
tery, E. The other primary wire is



Details of Induction Coil.

connected to a switch, S, which in turn  
is connected to the other terminal of  
the battery. The switch, S, may be  
made from a three-eighths-inch cork  
with the wires put through about  
three-eighths-inch apart and allow  
them to project about one-half inch.  
The plate E is cut about one-half inch  
square from a piece of copper and is  
fastened to the heel of one shoe and  
connected with a wire from the sec-  
ondary coil which must be concealed  
inside of the trouser leg. The other  
secondary wire is connected through  
the coat sleeve to a finger ring, F.  
The vibrator screw must be properly  
adjusted. When the vibrator is not  
working the armature should be  
about one-sixteenth-inch from the  
core and directly opposite.

The coil when complete, says Popu-  
lar Mechanics, will be about 2 1/2 inches  
long and one inch in diameter. The  
coil can be placed in an old box that  
has been used for talcum powder or  
shaving stick. The space around the  
coil in the box can be filled with paper  
to keep it tight.

The coil and battery are carried in  
the pockets and the cork button put in  
the outside coat pocket, where it can  
be pressed without attracting atten-  
tion.

## Seeing Oxford.

An Oxford student was showing two  
fair cousins through Christchurch  
college.

"That," he explained, "is the picture  
gallery; that, the library; and that  
tower contains the famous bell, 'Great  
Tom of Oxford.'"

Stooping quickly, he picked up a  
stone and sent it crashing through a  
second-story, ivy-framed window,  
where there immediately appeared a  
face, purple with rage.

"And that," added the young man,  
helpfully, "is the dean."

Thus it was that he came to leave  
one seat of learning for another—  
Success Magazine.

## Still Useful.

A small girl, lost at Coney Island,  
was kindly cared for at the police sta-  
tion until her parents should be found.

The matron, endeavoring to keep the  
child contented, had given her a candy  
cud, with which she played happily all  
day.

At night the cat had disappeared,  
and the matron inquired if it had been  
lost.

"No," said the little maid. "I kept  
it most all day. But then it got so  
dirty I was 'shamed to look at it, so I  
let it."

Protest Against "Open Pulpit."  
Thirty widely-known clergymen and  
1,300 communicants of the Protestant  
Episcopal church have petitioned  
Bishop Ozal W. Whitaker against "the  
open pulpit," but he refused to act,  
saying that he is fully persuaded that  
the amendment is in no sense an in-  
fringement upon the fundamental law  
of the church.

## A PET SEAL.

It Was the Man's Sole Companion  
and Means of Support.

Most people are accustomed to think  
of a seal merely as an amphibious  
creature, from which sealskin cloaks,  
caps, etc., are obtained; but few are  
aware that it is an animal of great in-  
telligence, and as capable of being do-  
mesticated and made a pet of as a  
dog or cat.

The small seal frequenting the  
coasts of Great Britain, though in-  
ferior in value to its cousin of the  
South seas, surpasses it in this intel-  
ligence and tractability. It is easily  
tamed, and can even be trained to fol-  
low its master like a dog—of course,  
in its own awkward, legless fashion.



Its Head Snuggled Into His Neck.

low its master like a dog—of course,  
in its own awkward, legless fashion.

As I was walking along the beach at  
Scarboro, England, one day, I ob-  
served a little crowd of people gath-  
ered around a nondescript vehicle, half  
cart, half tank.

Beside the vehicle stood a man,  
and on it a small seal was amusing  
the crowd by plunging into the water  
at the word of command from its mas-  
ter, catching sticks and bringing them  
to him in its mouth, and performing  
sundry other tricks, after which a  
ragged cap was passed around, and  
a few pennies and half pence col-  
lected.

I passed on and had gone a consid-  
erable distance along the sands when  
I suddenly became aware that every-  
body except myself—the pedestrians,  
the donkeys on which children were  
getting penny rides, the old women  
selling curious shells, the hucksters  
peddling early pears, gingerbread and  
other edibles, the peepshow men,  
every one, in short, was hastening  
in the other direction.

The tide was coming in.  
Not wishing to be caught in the  
rapid waves that chased each other  
up the beach, I turned also and fol-  
lowed the multitude toward; for I  
saw that the high-water line, clearly  
defined on the sea wall by a dark,  
heavy growth of seaweed, was de-  
cidedly above my head.

When I reached the place where the  
seal was exhibiting, I found the throng  
all gone, and the man standing alone  
by his cart, with the tired creature  
clinging to his breast, its paws resting  
on his shoulders and its head snuggled  
into his neck, just like a kitten  
or a little child, while the man gently  
stroked its wet, glistening back with  
his hand.

I stood a moment, much interested,  
looking at the pair.

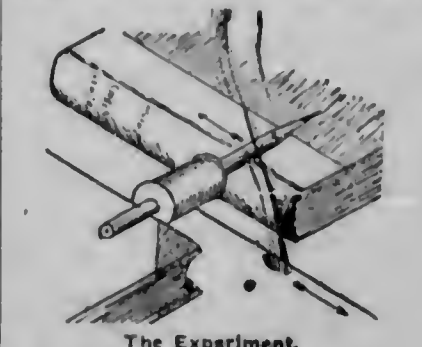
"He seems to know you," said I.  
"Oh, he knows me," said the man,  
with the ring of affectionate convic-  
tion in his voice. "He knows me, and  
loves me dearly, and understands  
every word I say to him."

And his hand, with a yet tenderer  
touch, pressed still closer to his old  
faded red waistcoat, the wet, dripping  
form of his humble friend.  
It was a clear case of mutual at-  
tachment.

## EXPERIMENT IN DYNAMICS.

Odd Movements of a Spool of Thread  
and Pencil.

A half-unrolled spool of thread is  
placed on a table and the thread



The Experiment.

pulled horizontally from the under-  
side of it, the spool, contrary to gen-  
eral expectation, will roll towards the  
hand. In connection with this it is  
interesting to note that if the cylinder  
is larger in diameter at the point  
around which the thread is wound  
than it is at the points on which it  
rolls, it will roll away from the hand  
when the thread is pulled. This ex-  
periment can be tried by passing a  
pencil through a spool and reeling the  
ends of it on two books as in the il-  
lustration. Also, if the thread be  
drawn from the under side of a full  
spool resting on a flat surface the  
spool will not move in either direction.

The Presbyterian city mission board  
of Dallas, Tex., is to conduct a large  
night school this winter.

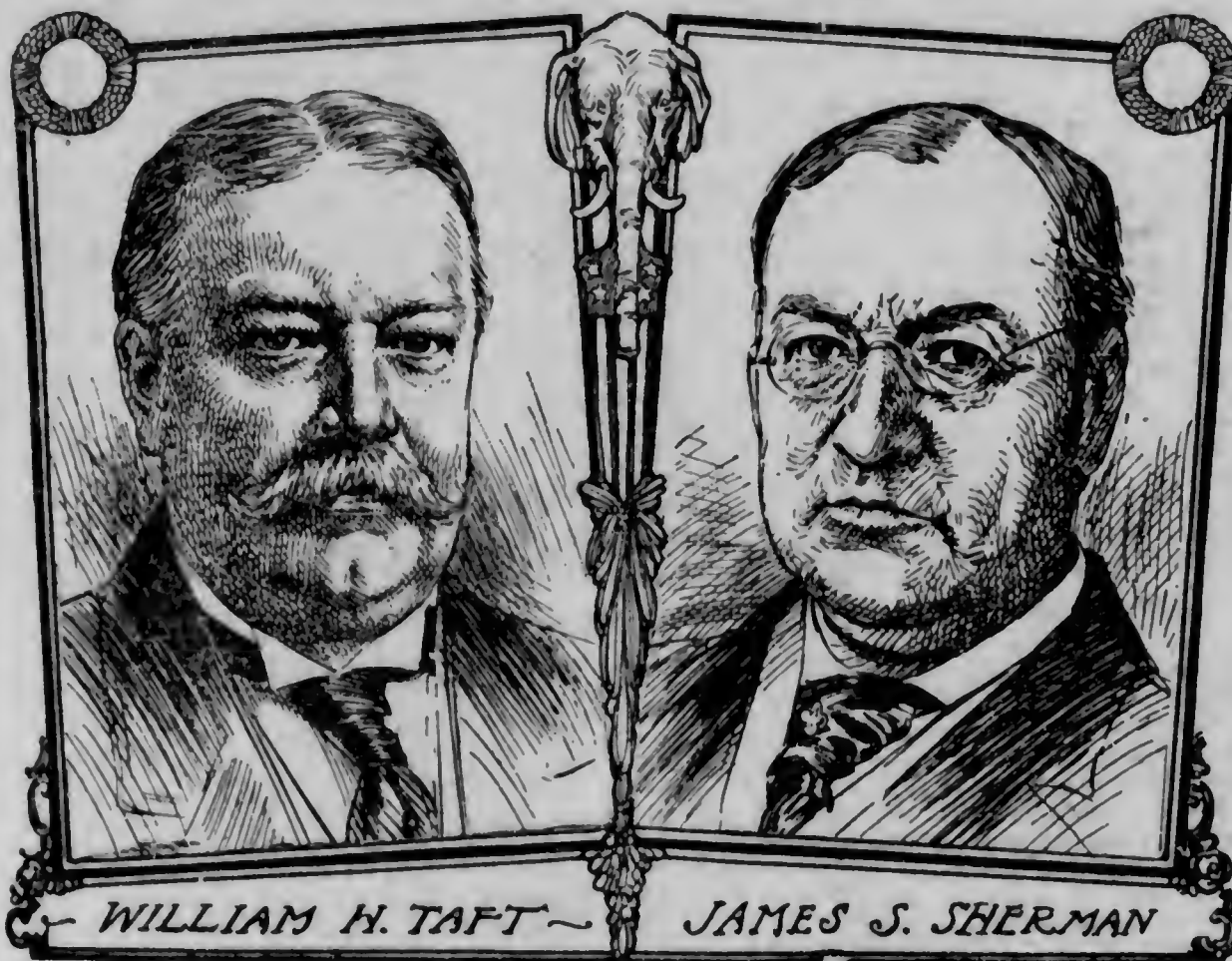


# Taft and Sherman by a Big Majority

## PRISON FOR MORSE

### THE ELECTION AT A GLANCE

**President—**  
William Howard Taft.  
**Vice-President—**  
James Schölercraft Sherman.  
Republican electoral vote..... 319  
Democratic electoral vote..... 156  
Number states carried by Taft..... 29  
Number states carried by Bryan..... 16  
Maryland's eight votes split.  
New York, Ohio and Indiana go for Taft.  
Now Congress..... Republican  
Majority in house..... 41  
Majority in senate..... 27  
Winning Governors—  
Illinois, Charles S. Deneen (Rep.); plurality..... 22,000  
Indiana, Thomas H. Marshall (Dem.); plurality..... 10,000  
Wisconsin, J. O. Davidson (Rep.); plurality in doubt.  
Michigan, Fred M. Warner (Rep.); plurality..... 7,000  
Iowa, H. F. Carroll (Rep.); plurality..... 50,000  
Ohio, Judson Harmon (Dem.); plurality in doubt.  
Col., George F. Litley, Rep. Dem.  
Conn., Simon S. Pennewill, Rep. Dem.  
Fla., Albert W. Gilchrist, Rep. Dem.  
Idaho, James H. Brady, Rep. Dem.  
Mass., Eben S. Draper, Rep. Dem.  
Minn., John A. Johnson, Dem. Rep.  
Mo., H. S. Hadley, Rep. Dem.  
Mont., Edward Donnan, Rep. Dem.  
Neb., A. C. Shallenberger, Dem. Rep.  
N. H., H. B. Quinn, Rep. Dem.  
N. Y., Charles E. Hughes, Rep. Dem.  
N. C., W. W. Kitchin, Dem. Rep.  
N. Dak., C. A. Johnson, Rep. Dem.  
S. C., Aram J. Pottery, Rep. Dem.  
S. Dak., M. F. Ansel, Dem. Rep.  
Tenn., Robert S. Vessey, Rep. Dem.  
Tex., William Spry, Rep. Dem.  
Va., S. H. Chesgrove, Rep. Dem.  
W. Va., in doubt.  
Congressman—  
Joseph G. Cannon wins by majority of..... 8,000  
Chairman Payne of ways and means committee is re-elected.  
Chairman Hepburn of interstate and foreign commerce committee is defeated.  
Congressman Baile of Pennsylvania, identified with tariff legislation, is re-elected.



## Republican Candidates Sweep the Country in National Race.

### Contests for Governor Are Close in Several States--Deneen Wins in Illinois and Hughes in New York by Reduced Majorities--Results in Other States--Congress Republican.

Pennsylvania, the banner G. O. P. state, which gave Taft a plurality of 400,000, as compared with 505,000 cast for the Republican ticket in the last presidential campaign.

**Illinois Vote Is Cut Down.**  
Illinois cut her vote down from 300,000 to 200,000, Michigan from 217,000 to 100,000, Ohio from 255,000 to 30,000, Minnesota from 161,000 to 80,000, Indiana from 93,000 to 3,000, Iowa from 115,000 to 50,000, Kansas from 126,000 to 20,000, Colorado from 34,000 to 5,000, California from 115,000 to 60,000, South Dakota from 50,000 to 15,000, and North Dakota from 35,000 to 10,000.

#### CONGRESS IS REPUBLICAN.

Returns indicate gains in the lower house.

William Howard Taft will have a safe Republican majority in the house of representatives to carry on his policies.

Incomplete returns indicate that the majority will be slightly increased, unless some unexpected changes are made by later returns from districts supposed to be safely Republican.

In the last congress the Republicans had a majority of 57.

The Democrats lost the Eleventh Pennsylvania district to the Republican nominee, Henry W. Palmer, who defeated John Hughes and this becomes the successor to Mr. Lehigh, the present Democratic member.

The Republicans also regained the Third Wisconsin district, which was lost to Joseph W. Babcock two years ago.

Mr. Babcock was defeated by James W. Murphy, and Mr. Murphy now appears to have gone down before Arthur J. Kopp, the Republican nominee.

The principal close districts from which definite returns have been received are in Pennsylvania, and in all these except the Eleventh both parties seem to have held their own.

One exception is in Nebraska, where Mr. Hitchcock, who now represents the Second district on a very small Democratic vote, has been returned, and the indications are that he will continue to be the only representative in the house of his party from Mr. Bryan's state.

**Old Faces Seen Again.**  
There will be many familiar faces in the next congress, including Speaker Cannon and his chief lieutenants, Messrs. Payne, Dazell, Tawney, Hurston of Ohio, McCall of Massachusetts, and Bartholdi of Missouri.

There was especially vigorous opposition to Messrs. Cannon, Tawney and Dazell, but they are all reported as victorious.

On the Democratic side Champ Clark and Mr. De Armond of Missouri, Clayton of Alabama, Rainey of Illinois, Ohio James of Kentucky, Randall of Louisiana, and Francis Burton Harrison and Fitzgerald of New York are all certainly returned.

Delaware will send a new Republican, Mr. Heald, in place of Representative Burton; Georgia a new Democrat in the person of Mr. Hughes in the place of Mr. Lewis, and Illinois, James M. Graham, Democrat, in place of Mr. Caldwell, Democrat.

Francis Dodge, Republican, comes from Michigan in place of Mr. Harragh, while Clarence H. Miller, Republican, will occupy the seat of Adam Hebe.

For the first time for 16 years the Eighth Mississippi district will be represented by another than John Sharp

Williams, for several years past the Democratic leader on the floor of the house. He failed to seek a re-nomination on account of his election to the senate, and it is presumed that he will be succeeded in leadership by Mr. Clark of Missouri.

Likewise Bourke Cockran gives way to Michael F. Conry, who is also a Democrat. Charles S. Millington, Republican, will succeed Mr. Taft's running mate, Mr. Sherman, as representative of the Twenty-seventh New York district. John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee will be succeeded by Joseph W. Hyman, another Democrat. South Dakota sends two new men, both Republicans.

#### INTERESTING STATE ELECTIONS.

Close contests in several of the central states.

New York.—The Republicans won a sweeping victory in this state for national and state tickets and, more surprising than anything else, Taft carried the Democratic stronghold of Greater New York by a plurality of about 6,500. He also carried Erie county, another normally Democratic territory, by 7,000, but this is 5,000 less than the Roosevelt plurality there.

Taft's plurality in the whole state is 158,392 and that for Hughes is 72,520. The legislature is again overwhelmingly Republican.

Springfield, Ill.—Charles S. Deneen was elected governor of Illinois for a second time, despite widespread "cutting" by his enemies in the Republican party. His plurality over Adlai E. Stevenson was estimated at 30,000, while Taft carried the state by about 175,000 plurality. The entire Republican ticket was elected by a normal vote.

Illinois Republicans elected 19 members of the national house of representatives, the Democrats being successful in only six districts. The state legislature is safely Republican, with 41 Republican senators to 10 Democrats, and in the lower house 88 Republicans, 63 Democrats and two prohibitionists. This gives the Republicans a majority of 54 on joint ballot.

Lincoln, Neb.—Incomplete returns indicate that A. C. Shallenberger and the entire Democratic ticket have been elected in Nebraska by a small majority. Mr. Bryan carried the state by not less than 8,000. Bryan's greatest gain was in Lincoln, which he carried, overcoming a normal Republican plurality of 1,600. Eighteen out of 21 precincts in Lincoln gave Bryan 3,683 and Taft 3,244, a plurality for Bryan of 639. The remaining three precincts will not greatly change these figures. Bryan carried his home precinct by 111 to 54.

Des Moines.—H. F. Carroll and the entire Republican state ticket has been elected in Iowa by a plurality of approximately 50,000, as against Roosevelt's plurality of 158,000 four years ago.

The indications are that the entire delegation in congress will be Republican, a gain of one over two years ago. There is a close race in the Sixth district between Hamilton, present congressman (Dem.), and Kendall (Rep.).

Madison, Wis.—Gov. J. O. Davidson, (Rep.), has been re-elected, but his vote is far behind that of the head of the ticket, owing chiefly to the fact that he was not endorsed by Senator La Follette, for whose seat he is expected to make a contest in two years. Eight Republican congressmen have been elected, two are in doubt and one Democrat is elected. C. H. Weiss carried the Sixth district.

**Democrats Sweep Nebraska.**  
Lincoln, Neb.—Returns on Tuesday's election, while far from complete, are sufficiently definite to confirm and emphasize the first report that the Democrats have made a sweeping victory in Nebraska. While the pluralities for the victorious party are not phenomenally large, they are complete, the state ticket and candidates for congress in most instances running parallel with Bryan, who was expected to lead the ticket.

**Montana Is Republican.**  
Butte, Mont.—Advices from throughout Montana indicate that Taft has carried the state by a majority close to 3,000. Charles N. Pray of Fort Benton is re-elected to congress.

(Rep.), has been re-elected, but his vote is far behind that of the head of the ticket, owing chiefly to the fact that he was not endorsed by Senator La Follette, for whose seat he is expected to make a contest in two years. Eight Republican congressmen have been elected, two are in doubt and one Democrat is elected. C. H. Weiss carried the Sixth district.

**Contributions to Be Published.**  
In a statement given to the press Mr. Hitchcock announced that a complete list of all the contributions made to the Republican campaign fund would be made public in the near future, work already having been begun on the tabulation of the list. The list is a very long one, Mr. Hitchcock said, and will give every contribution made. It will be issued in printed form.

**Dazell Wins Out.**  
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—The re-election of Congressman John Dazell in the Thirteenth district by a greatly reduced plurality is conceded. Edward F. Duffy (Dem.) made a hard fight against him, cutting into his usual vote in industrial precincts.

**Bryan Congratulates Taft.**  
Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—"Please accept congratulations and best wishes for the success of your administration."  
"W. J. BRYAN."  
"I thank you sincerely for your cordial and courteous telegram of congratulation and good wishes."  
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

These messages were Thursday, exchanged between Lincoln, Neb., and Cincinnati. The message from Mr. Bryan came while John Taft was addressing the general conference of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. He received the message on his return to his residence and answered it at once.

**Seven Die in Burning House.**  
Swan Lake, Man.—The home of E. W. Carey, a farmer living a few miles south of here, was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Carey, five children and a Miss Gillespie, a young school teacher who was staying over night with the family, perished in the flames. Mr. Carey was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

**Injuries Kill Football Player.**  
Charlotte, N. C.—John Cooper, a student at the University of North Carolina, and a member of the varsity football eleven, who was injured during the preliminary practice of the team in September while tackling a dummy, died at Clinton.

**Steamer Sinks; 150 Drown.**  
Tokyo.—News has reached here of the loss of the steamer Tash Maru, which was sunk during a storm off Hiron Island. One hundred and fifty persons were drowned.

### HOW NEXT CONGRESS WILL BE MADE UP

States.	Number of Congressmen.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	9	9		
Arkansas	7	7	7		
California	8	8	8		
Colorado	3	3	3		
Connecticut	5	5	5		
Delaware	1	1	1		
Florida	3	3	3		
Georgia	11	11	11		
Idaho	1	1	1		
Illinois	25	25	19	6	
Indiana	13	13	2	11	
Iowa	11	11	10	1	
Kansas	8	8	8		
Kentucky	11	11	3	8	
Louisiana	7	7	7		
Maine	4	4	4		
Maryland	6	6	3	3	
Massachusetts	14	14	11	3	
Michigan	12	12	12		
Minnesota	9	9	8	1	
Mississippi	8	8	8		
Missouri	16	16	6	10	
Montana	1	1	1		
Nebraska	6	6	1	5	
Nevada	1	1	1		
New Hampshire	2	2	2		
New Jersey	10	10	7	3	
New York	37	37	26	11	
North Carolina	10	10	3	7	
North Dakota	2	2	2		
Ohio	21	21	12	9	
Oklahoma	5	5	3	2	
Oregon	2	2	3		
Pennsylvania	32	32	27	5	
Rhode Island	2	2	2		
South Carolina	7	7	7		
South Dakota	2	2	2		
Tennessee	10	10	2	8	
Texas	16	16	16		
Utah	1	1	1		
Vermont	2	2	2		
Virginia	10	10	1	9	
Washington	3	3	3		
West Virginia	5	5	5		
Wisconsin	11	11	10	1	
Wyoming	1	1	1		
Total	391	391	216	176	

\*Elected in September.  
\*\*Elected in June.

by about 4,000. The governorship is still in doubt with Doan (Rep.) running about 1,600 behind Norris, (Dem.).

**Contributions to Be Published.**  
In a statement given to the press Mr. Hitchcock announced that a complete list of all the contributions made to the Republican campaign fund would be made public in the near future, work already having been begun on the tabulation of the list. The list is a very long one, Mr. Hitchcock said, and will give every contribution made. It will be issued in printed form.

**Dazell Wins Out.**  
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—The re-election of Congressman John Dazell in the Thirteenth district by a greatly reduced plurality is conceded. Edward F. Duffy (Dem.) made a hard fight against him, cutting into his usual vote in industrial precincts.

**Bryan Congratulates Taft.**  
Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—"Please accept congratulations and best wishes for the success of your administration."  
"W. J. BRYAN."  
"I thank you sincerely for your cordial and courteous telegram of congratulation and good wishes."  
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

These messages were Thursday, exchanged between Lincoln, Neb., and Cincinnati. The message from Mr. Bryan came while John Taft was addressing the general conference of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. He received the message on his return to his residence and answered it at once.

**Seven Die in Burning House.**  
Swan Lake, Man.—The home of E. W. Carey, a farmer living a few miles south of here, was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Carey, five children and a Miss Gillespie, a young school teacher who was staying over night with the family, perished in the flames. Mr. Carey was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

**Injuries Kill Football Player.**  
Charlotte, N. C.—John Cooper, a student at the University of North Carolina, and a member of the varsity football eleven, who was injured during the preliminary practice of the team in September while tackling a dummy, died at Clinton.

**Steamer Sinks; 150 Drown.**  
Tokyo.—News has reached here of the loss of the steamer Tash Maru, which was sunk during a storm off Hiron Island. One hundred and fifty persons were drowned.

### THE ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE ON PRESIDENT

STATES.	1908.	1904.	PLURALITIES.	1908.	1904.
Taft.			Taft.		
Bryan.			Bryan.		
Hoosever.			Hoosever.		
Fairbank.			Fairbank.		
Alabama	11	11	50,000	57,388	
Arkansas	9	9	60,000	11,674	
California	10	10	118,832		
Colorado	3	3	2,000	34,583	
Connecticut	7	7	20,000	38,180	
Delaware	1	1	2,000	4,338	
Florida	3	3	25,000	18,723	
Georgia	13	13	25,000	59,439	
Idaho	1	1	14,374	29,309	
Illinois	27	27	170,000	205,039	
Indiana	13	13	10,000	93,944	
Iowa	13	13	85,000	138,744	
Kansas	10	10	30,000	126,092	
Kentucky	13	13	15,000	11,853	
Louisiana	9	9	40,000	42,603	
Maine	1	1	31,500	96,407	
Maryland	6	6	3,000	51	
Massachusetts	16	16	100,000	92,078	
Michigan	14	14	100,000	227,716	
Minnesota	11	11	100,000	161,464	
Mississippi	10	10	50,000	50,112	
Missouri	16	16	2,000	13,159	
Montana	3	3	8,500	56,682	
Nebraska	6	6	2,000	5,085	
Nevada	3	3	75,000	20,538	
New Hampshire	12	12	175,000	178,022	
New Jersey	10	10	20,000	41,679	
New York	39	39	30,000	35,322	
North Carolina	10	10	90,000	258,421	
North Dakota	3	3	20,000	42,934	
Ohio	23	23	350,000	502,261	
Oklahoma	4	4	16,000	16,766	
Pennsylvania	34	34	55,000	50,000	
Rhode Island	4	4	25,000	50,114	
South Carolina	7	7	105,000	116,399	
South Dakota	4	4	25,000	29,031	
Tennessee	10	10	27,934	30,038	
Texas	10	10	25,000	29,031	
Vermont	4	4	20,000	31,154	
Virginia	6	6	50,000	73,442	
Washington	5	5	2,000	31,704	
West Virginia	7	7	100,000	153,334	
Wisconsin	12	12	10,000	11,520	
Wyoming	3	3	10,000	11,520	
Total	391	391	1,645,728	2,067,192	528,719

Taft, 164,573 votes, probably split.



# East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

### ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

### McKEE.

McKee, Nov. 9.—Rev. Isaac Messier's father and aunt, Mrs. Buckley from New Jersey are visiting at Mr. Messier's. Miss Hannah G. Hoekje teacher in the Academy was called away suddenly last week by the serious illness of her father at Holland, Michigan.

Mrs. TeKolste also is away on vacation and Miss Sebermerhorn of Gray Hawk is doing her work at the Academy.—Prof. Faulkner of Berea gave an interesting lecture at the Court house last Thursday night on the life of Christ, illustrated with stereopticon views.—There was preaching at the Academy last night.—The talk now is that the Circuit Judge race is going to be the warmest of any we have had for several years, and that Faulkner is steadily gaining on Lewis in this county. This seems to be verified by Lewis making arrangements to come back into the county to speak at several places.—Old uncle Jack Farmer died last Friday evening and was buried Saturday at the family burying ground near Maulden. He was in his 96th year. He had served as County Court clerk 24 years but had been confined to his bed most of the time for the past three years on account of weakness caused by his extreme age. His mind seemed to be perfectly clear till within a short time of his death.

### PARROT.

Parrot, Nov. 6.—Dry weather still continues in this part.—Quite a number of young folks from this place attended the picnic at Mrs. Edna Tussey's school. All reported a nice time.—Messrs. Eldridge and Shipton seem to be having quite a success in the organization of their lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America.—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Lake of Loam, visited relatives at Parrot on the third Saturday and Sunday in last month.—Mr. Fred Cornelius and brother Nathan were in this part Saturday and Sunday.—J. B. Persley, C. C. Nelson and Fred Cornelius of Laurel addressed the people at Letter Box Saturday night in behalf of the Republican party. Their opponents were H. J. Gabbard and D. C. Nelson.—Mr. W. F. Cole is a candidate for magistrate.—The infant child of Mr. J. H. Hundley is very ill.

### GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, Nov. 7.—The people are gathering a light crop of corn this year.—J. B. Bingham has almost the only well not gone dry. All the farmers round about water their stock at this place.—Our Sunday school is progressing finely with Miss Schermerhorn as teacher.—The Rev. Isaac Messier preached at Gray Hawk last Sunday evening on the life of John.—The judges race is in full swing here. The county is about equally divided between Faulkner and Lewis.—Dan Ward traded a fine mare to Rhesa Spurlock for a mule and got \$15 to boot.

### MILDRED.

Mildred, Nov. 7.—Died Nov. 3, Miss Maggie Welch of lung trouble. She had been a sufferer for a long time but bore it patiently. She was a bright girl, loved and respected by all who knew her.—J. J. Dunigan is drilling at McKee this week.—Robert Welch, Jr. made a business trip to George Moore's Friday.—Stephen Farmer, the stone mason is building a chimney for W. K. Jones.—Corn gathering is all the go at present.—James H. Moore has gone to East Bernstadt with his show.—Mr. Neal Moore is gathering corn this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Morris of Olla visited the former's mother Mrs. James Morris from Saturday to Monday.

### ANNVILLE.

Annnville, Nov. 9.—A new girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam

Nelson Nov. 7.—The Revs. James Brewer of Corbin and Able Gabbard of Parrot closed a very successful meeting here yesterday with eight additions to the church.—Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Reynolds and family of Corbin are visiting relatives and friends in our community this week.—Last Wednesday was the regular examination day for pensioners at Weleburg. The full board was present with several applicants to be examined.—Miss Pearl Goodman of Weleburg visited Miss Pearl Medlock Sunday.—Corn is selling in this part for seventy-five cents and a dollar per bushel.—Mr. Jerome Hellard and wife of Parrot attended church here yesterday.—There is a good deal of sickness in this part of the county.—Mr. Morse Edwards has sold his stock of goods to Mr. Frank Cornelius of Parrot.—Messrs. Walter Medlock and William Isaacs are on a month's drumming trip to the merchants of their territory.—Mrs. Josie Cunigan and two grandchildren took dinner with Mrs. Maud Neal Sunday.—Dr. A. T. Neal made a professional call at Letter Box Saturday night.

### DOUBLELICK.

Doublelick, Nov. 8.—Mr. Sam Isaacs and family of Valley View have been visiting relatives in Jackson County the past week.—People in this neighborhood are gathering corn.—Misses Myrtle Edwards and Betty Tate of Ford visited Henry Cooks the past week.—Mrs. Joel Lake has just returned from Speedwell where she has been visiting her father Levi Kimberlain.—The teacher of Clover Bottom school is planning to have an exhibition.—Born Oct. 19 to the wife of Samuel Callahan a fine girl.—Mrs. Edward Lunsford will move to McKee to-morrow to stay with her mother this winter.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

#### DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, Nov. 9.—We are having some very dry weather now.—Farmers are busy gathering corn.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Born to the wife of Mr. Harvey Ramey Nov. 1st a fine boy.—The prayer meeting at Clear Creek is progressing nicely with W. A. Rowlett as leader.—Rev. L. R. Rowlett went to Mr. Vernon on business Monday.—Mrs. Daisy Swinford fell from the platform one evening last week and was badly hurt.—H. C. Rowlett is adding a new addition to his dwelling.—Born to the wife of Walter Galt a fine girl.—Rev. Floyd Taylor who has been holding a protracted meeting at Clear Creek has returned to his home in Whitley County.—Mr. M. V. Swinford has announced himself a republican candidate for jailor.

#### BOONE.

Boone, Nov. 10.—Anee Oldham, son of Mr. Charles Oldham is sick.—Fire said to have been started from the train caused some excitement in this vicinity Saturday evening.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle was the guest of Mrs. Smith last Sunday.—Mr. Holt of Climax was in this vicinity last week.—Jess Wren and wife were the guests of J. H. Lambert and wife last Sunday.—Mrs. B. B. Chasteen of this place is visiting her daughter near Strait Creek.—Miss Mary Crouter was the guest of Miss Jennie Chasteen on Sunday.—T. S. Wren is having his house repaired.—Next Sunday is our regular meeting day. All come.—We are having some rain at present.—A. D. Levett is working near Wallacetown.

### ESTILL COUNTY.

#### LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Nov. 9.—The boys are selling their cross ties at Panola.—Forest fires have been raging on Locust Branch and near Combs P. O.—Quite a crowd attended church at Parks School house Sunday and also at the Garrett School house Sunday night.—H. G. Hicknell was in Richmond Monday on business.—Jno. A. Bicknell attended court at Irvine Monday.—Mr. Jas. Edwards, wife and daughter with Dr. Edwards made a flying trip to Berea Sunday.—The Thanksgiving entertainment by Miss Ely's school will be held in the Beaver Pond church on Thursday Nov. 26th at 10 a. m. Everybody invited and good order expected.—Mr. and Mrs. Orby Henderson of Louisville have been on a two weeks visit with her parents at Jinks.—Miss Nannie Richardson gave a birthday party to the young folks last Friday night.

#### FOX.

Fox, Nov. 9.—We are still having very dry weather in our locality.—Stephen Daulels and Robert Garrett

two candidates for Sheriff of Estill County have announced that they are off the track. This leaves the race to G. W. Powell and Sherman Stollins.—Rev. Lowery of Winchester preached at Bethel Saturday night and Sunday and Sunday night.—D. M. Cilek was in our town Wednesday and Thursday.—Willie Cilek is building a house for Wm. H. Rose.—Wm. H. Rose, N. E. Curtis and Jas. Warner's little child are on the sick list.—Walter Bush and wife were the guests of Jess Wilson Sunday.—Reuben Pucket and family were the guests of N. E. Curtis Sunday.—Dillard Hall has moved back in our town again. He has been at work on the lock at Irvine.—The J. R. Armstrong steamer is expected to be back up the river soon.—The packet boat "Walton" of Pittsburg Pa. and the "Gazette" of Parkersburg, W. Va., are doing a steady business on the Kentucky river now.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shearer of Ford, visited N. E. Curtis and family Wednesday and Thursday.—John Hunt of Ford aims to move in our town soon.

### OWSLEY COUNTY.

#### VINCENT.

Vincent, Nov. 6.—Owsley Co. voted something over a hundred more for Taft than has been voted for any other Republican.—The small child of H. T. Phillips was burned to death last Saturday while its mother was absent for a load of wood. It was buried last Monday in the Gabbard cemetery.—The ball game last Sunday between Travelers Rest and New Hope resulted 34 for Travelers Rest and 10 for New Hope.—Mr. L. M. Garrett of South Booneville passed thru here Thursday.—Wednesday was general moving day. Charles Brandenburg moved to his old home on Buck Creek. J. H. Scott of Ituck Creek moved to the farm he bought from Isaac Botner of this place. Isaac Botner moved to the home of his son John near Travelers Rest. Brice Burns moved to the property vacated by J. B. Scott. W. A. Botner of Travelers Rest moved to the property vacated by Brice Burns.

#### BLAKE.

Blake, Nov. 6.—On account of the drouth corn is short in Owsley County. It is selling for 75 cents per bushel.—W. J. Short and son have just finished drilling a well for W. B. Roberts.—W. B. Roberts has announced himself a candidate for Republican nomination for Assessor of Owsley County.—G. C. Roberts was at Booneville today on business.—W. H. Roberts has gone to Wolfe and Menifee Counties on business.—E. Neely has been very poorly for the past few days but is improving.—W. W. Wilson of Sturgeon has been attending a few days at Drip Rock for his health.—Miss Minnie Hecknell was the guest of Mrs. Vesta Roberts last Sunday.—Margaret McGregor has returned from Clay County where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

#### TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Nov. 7.—The biggest game of the season was played here Saturday, Oct. 31st. between Travelers Rest and New Hope baseball teams. The game resulted in a score of 34 to 10 in favor of Travelers Rest.—Jesse Wilson moved into town yesterday where he expects to make his home.—P. Begley moved out of town to his farm one mile east of here today.—John Cecil also moved into his property here today.

### CLAY COUNTY.

#### VINE.

Vine, Nov. 5.—Corn gathering is all the go now.—The little son of Nathan Brewster is very ill with fever.—Mrs. Combs of Big Sexton, fell and broke her hip a few days ago. She is improving slowly.—Misses Maud and Ethel Parker visited Misses Julia and Lizzie Ferguson last Saturday night and reported a nice time.—Mrs. M. L. Ferguson had a corn shucking Saturday night and got a good pile of corn husked.—Mr. Moses Matthews made a flying trip to Island Creek Thursday.—Mr. Bradley Baldwin and wife visited relatives near here this week.—Mrs. Morgan is no better.—Miss Vincie Durham and Gilbert Ferguson are both very sick.—Sunday is meeting time at Mt. Olive, with H. Morgan as preacher.

### ASKING TOO MUCH.

I believe there's a story told of Mark Twain that in youthful days, being sent out by his mother to weed a certain flower bed, and finding more weeds than flowers, he came back in and asked if he might not "flower the weed bed."

Our little Alfred probably has as great an aversion to work as had the youthful Clemens. Admonished to pull some rather large weeds in the back yard, after a faint-hearted lift on one of them, he shouted:

"Mamma, how do you think I'm going to pull these weeds when the whole world is hitched onto them?"—November Woman's Home Companion.

## The Three Professors.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

It used to take a good deal to surprise a town in the far west such as Cheyenne or Deadwood. One of these towns was surprised at the arrival of Professor Henry Thorn, botanist, Yale college, and ten days later by the coming of another professor, who registered himself at the same hotel as "Professor Charles Witbeck, Criminologist, Harvard College." For an hour or two his name on the register excited some little comment. That was because those who read it didn't know whether his profession related to claim jumping or railroad engineering. The landlord finally explained that a criminologist was a fellow who had had to jump out of Texas for shooting a man and had arrived in Dakota to open a faro game and make a new start in life. That satisfied public curiosity and accounted for the professor strolling around the town day and night. He also took in all the fine points and particulars.

The two professors under one roof fought shy of each other for a couple of days. Professors have their jealousies as well as fine museum freaks, though greater efforts are made to conceal them. At length, however, they introduced themselves and shook hands and began to respect each other. Some professors of botany can't be let to admit that there is anything interesting in anything but their own special hobby. So with professors of criminology. These two professors were different, however. They deferred to each other. They made admissions. They permitted each other to talk without interruption.

The botanist held up a half withered violet that he had culled on the prairie and delivered an interesting lecture on its roots and stem and petals, and the criminologist described the head and face of the criminal with such clearness that had there been an audience present none could have failed to ac-

cure a mental photograph. The points he made were, first, a snarling forehead; second, a head that ran downhill on the back side; third, the narrow space between the eyes; fourth, a bulging over the eyebrows, and, fifth, a cruel expression about the mouth. In addition to particularizing these points, he was good enough to say that Professor Thorn didn't betray a single one of the characteristics. On the contrary, an infant had only to take one look at him to know that he was as gentle and innocent as a woman.

Professor Thorn couldn't do less than return the compliment. He returned it by saying that all flowers represented human characters. For instance, the Canadian thistle represented a chuckle-headed man, the birdcock a man full of envy and jealousy, the pigweed a weak-minded person, the hollyhock a conciliated ass, and so on. What typified the character of Professor Witbeck was the lily. That stood for purity of soul and thought. A man that represented the lily was always subscribing to orphan asylums and buying up old horses to turn out to pasture for the rest of their lives. Just what the professors said of each other when alone is a private matter. The first occasion they had to distrust each other was when they met at night in the vicinity of a clothing store. One of them had been examining the fastenings of a rear window and the other the fastening of a door. Professor Witbeck observed that he thought the study of botany required daylight, and Professor Thorn replied that he failed to see how the study of criminology could be pursued without the aid of a lantern. There was a second meeting on a second night, and from thence on the relations between the two great institutions of learning seemed to be strained.

It was not to last long, however. One night after the botanist had spent a whole hour to effect an entrance to a store by way of a skylight and photographer's parlors it was to come upon the criminologist, who had got in by a door and was just preparing to bore the safe. By the aid of two dark lanterns and the English language some very sarcastic remarks were passed as to hypocrisy and false pretenses, and then they sensibly agreed

to divide the labor and the hoodie. They were working with this aim and object in view when a third party crept out from his hiding place and interfered. He began by handling his gun in a reckless manner and introducing himself as Professor Twister of Columbia college. He had been dispatched to the great plains of the west to gather specimens of the bygone days when alligators thirty feet long and elephants twenty-four feet high used to paddle up and down the river and gambol over the meadows green. He had finally found a couple of choice specimens, and he bade them come with him. They didn't want to, but they had to. It was a late hour, but the enterprising and patriotic citizens were ready to turn out and build a big bonfire and throw ropes over the limbs of trees. There wasn't much to be said. There was no particular novelty in it for the crowd, and the two men standing on the heads of barrels seemed to figure that they had better have their wind for the uphill journey. No one remembered much about it next day, but now and then to this day some stranger reads the double epitaph on the headboard and is a bit curious:

"Sacred to the memory of the two professors who tried to play it low down on another professor and this town. Don't no galoot steal this 'ere board."—M. QUAD.

### Something New in Kentucky.

Fairbanks of Indiana and Shaw of Iowa were stumping Kentucky. After a successful meeting the Kentucky colonel who had the two Republican statesmen in charge invited them into the hotel barroom for some refreshment.

"What'll you have?" he asked Senator Fairbanks.

"A little cold apollinaris," was the reply.

"And you?" said the host to Governor Shaw.

"I think I will have a glass of buttermilk."

The barkeeper turned to the Kentucky colonel. "What shall I give you, colonel?" he asked.

The Kentucky gentleman heaved a long sigh. "Under the circumstances," he said, "I think you can give me a piece of pie."

## THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

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Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than anywhere else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife. Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator, a thirty-five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bricks to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package. Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with THE CITIZEN for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky." By William H. Hanes a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with THE CITIZEN for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth." A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

## You can get one of these with your Citizen.

They are easy to get. Just write to The Citizen, Berea, Ky. Tell us what you want to renew, say what premium you want, and send correct amount of money. Write your name and address plainly. The best way to send the money is by post-office money order. Get one from the postmaster. You can also send your check.

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We have a lot of them, and they can take subscriptions, and send your name and money, and most of them can give you the premiums. If they haven't them, we will send them to you as soon as we get your money. No premiums are sent till the money is paid. If you want to do that, go to one of these people.

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|--|--|
| <b>Allegheny County</b> —Andrew Bowman, Athol.   | <b>Coyle, Foxtown</b> —J. F. Thorber, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Reuge, Hugh J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Said Gap; Miss Ida King, Olla. |
| <b>Clay County</b> —Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs, Henry Reid and D.  | <b>Laurel County</b> —O. P. Nelson, Temple.  |
| <b>Estill County</b> —Tallie Logsdon, Happtop; James R. Laine, (cedar grove) Irvine; Willie M. Kludick, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, R. 1, Booneville.                                    | <b>Madison County</b> —Mrs. Eva Jones, Dryden.   |
| <b>Jackson County</b> —A. H. Williams, Alston; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Baker, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evansboro; Jackson County Bank, McKee, N. J. | <b>Owsley County</b> —J. G. Rowlett, Travelers Rest.   |
|  | <b>Rockcastle County</b> —Dan Ponder, Gaulty; B. F. Sutton, Speedwell.   |

## DON'T WAIT—RENEW NOW